

ARMY

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NAVY

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SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

PERIODICAL ROOM
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Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1945

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The War Program

THE NAVY'S TASK

(The following informative description of the Navy's task in this war and plans for post-war ships and personnel was given to the Senate Appropriations Committee by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. After Mr. Forrestal's presentation various phases of the program were discussed by officers of the Department.)

It is true that in a long series of sea battles—Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, Philippine Sea, and Leyte Gulf—we have reduced the Japanese surface fleet to a medium-sized task force. That fact does not, however, eliminate the Navy from the Pacific war. That is something that is frequently lost sight of in the accounts of the land fighting. Our ships are still at Okinawa, for example. They are still engaged daily in gunfire support of our troops, and they are still subjected to the aircraft attacks of the Japanese.

The Navy has had, and continues to have, three great tasks in the Pacific. I would like to refer briefly to each of those headings.

The Navy must deliver the men and supplies required for present and future operations.

The Navy must, in advance of an attack, seal off the area where that attack is to be imposed.

Lastly, the Navy has the intricate task of opening up, supporting, and supplying the beachhead.

I should like to describe each of these tasks.

Task of Logistics

The logistics of the Pacific war—the delivery of men and materials—is an enormous operation, requiring great numbers of ships traveling over great distances. I myself always have difficulty in keeping all the map and the globe in my mind, but I would like to emphasize that Manila is 7,000 nautical miles from San Francisco, and Okinawa is 6,000 miles. When we visualize this continent as about 3,000 miles across, it gives a more quick appreciation of the mere problem of travel involved. To have just one tanker unloading each day at the Philippines requires 30 tankers en route to the Philippines, 30 tankers en route back from the Philippines, and about 10 waiting to be loaded or unloaded. These enormous supply lines must be guarded by the Navy. Japan still has a large and effective submarine fleet. Thus far in the war the Japanese have used their submarines primarily for scouting, for transportation, and for mopping up after a sea engagement—or rather in trying to mop up.

We have to keep in mind that while the German Navy was rendered inert in its home ports, nevertheless the German submarines were over in our side of the Atlantic.

As Japan is driven back into her home waters, she may turn her submarines to raiding our supply lines. Therefore, the management and protection of Pacific convoys will remain a major Navy task until the last Japanese submarine is sunk.

(Please turn to Page 1172)



Scene in SHAEF war room at Rheims, France, as Allied Chiefs of Staff prepare for the signing of the unconditional surrender of Germany. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander, distributes fountain pens to, left, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff, and Comdr. H. C. Butcher, USNR, his aide; and to his right, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Admiral Sir Harold N. Burroughs, Allied Naval Commander.

Release of Army Officers

Measures have been taken to speed the process of relief from active duty of some categories of officers, warrant officers, and flying officers.

The present War Department policy provides that in the case of officers holding aeronautical ratings, with the exception of medical, who have requested relief from active duty or have no objection to such release, and who are over 35 or are not physically qualified for overseas service, the major command concerned may order the officers directly to separation centers without referring the cases to The Adjutant General.

A further change in the policy directs that in addition to the statements formerly required to accompany all recommendations for release information shall be given concerning adjusted service rating point system factors. Number of months of service, number of months of overseas service, number of combat decorations and number of children under 18 are to be noted.

Commissioned officers of the Army will be relieved from active duty in about the same ratio as enlisted men. Representative Harness (R., Ind.), told the House 14 May in a discussion of the "Point System" of Army releases.

Speaking from official material supplied to him by the War Department, Mr. Harness revealed that essentiality in the Service will be the primary factor in the release of commissioned officers. Otherwise the same general factors as apply to enlisted men under the point system will apply to officers, with each officer's case being a matter largely for individual consideration.

Mr. Harness said:

"Nurses are commissioned officers, and as such are subject to the general rules for release of all officers. Generally speaking, the same factors applying to enlisted men will be weighed in the case of all commissioned officers, but essentiality in the Service will be the primary factor. Proficiency in Service."

(Please turn to Page 1171)

Navy Plans "Point System"

The Navy is planning to adopt the same, or a similar, system of release of enlisted men under a "point system" as has been adopted by the Army, Representative Harness (R., Ind.), told the House 14 May.

While the Navy does not contemplate an immediate reduction in personnel such as is now being done by the Army, it is understood that, when the time comes, it will adopt a "point system" of releases.

Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, speaking over the NBC network 10 May, pointed out that the Navy has been working on demobilization plans for some time. "Plans have been prepared for any contingency," he said. "The Navy will be ready for demobilization when demobilization is possible. The Navy cannot reduce its strength until its job is finished."

"The end of the war in Europe," Admiral Jacobs declared, "finds only about three per cent of all Naval personnel on duty in the European theater. Some personnel now in Europe must stay there to carry on necessary but reduced Naval activities. But the majority can now be reassigned where they will do the most good in the war against Japan. Wherever possible, personnel transferred from the European theater to duty in the Pacific will be given leave at home during the period of redeployment."

Committee to Visit ETO

A special Senate subcommittee will leave shortly for the ETO to study problems now faced by military authorities, with special reference to the extent of supplies earmarked for transferral to the Pacific, the arrangements for disposal of surplus not to be deployed and to obtain first hand information on plans for disposition of facilities that were created or improved wholly or in part by United States funds.

Senators making the trip are Kilgore, Tamm, Mitchell, Brewster, Ball, and Ferguson, three democrats and three republicans.

Ask Congress to Save
Quarters Allowances

Legislation to permit officers of all the Armed Forces or their families to occupy certain government housing on a rental basis without being deprived of their quarters allowances was initiated in Congress this week at the instance of the Navy Department.

Under the proposal personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their dependents would be eligible to occupy on a rental basis housing facilities under the jurisdiction of any government department or agency, other than public quarters constructed or designated for assignment to and occupancy without charge by such personnel, without forfeiting their quarters allowances.

The Navy pointed out to Congress that in many areas the only housing available is Government owned or controlled. The Comptroller has held these to be "public quarters" and, even though the occupant must pay rent for their occupancy, he is not entitled to draw his usual quarters allowance.

Arguing for the enactment of the legislation, the Navy Department stated that it would relieve the acute housing situation confronting naval and military personnel; would not change the practice of assignment of public quarters; and would remedy inequities involving loss of rental allowances because of the non-availability of public quarters. Continuing, the letter stated:

"An effect of various decisions of the Comptroller General is that, unless there is specific statutory authority to occupy on a rental basis, personnel of the armed forces who occupy housing constructed or acquired with public funds do so on the basis that they are occupying public quarters (that is, on a non-rental basis). Since such personnel are construed to be occupying public quarters, they are held to be not entitled to rental allowances. However, in most cases the character of available housing is not equivalent to the public quarters to which such person is entitled under the regulations governing assignment of public quarters. Under the law, (Section 6 of the Pay Readjustment Act as amended), an officer who is entitled to public quarters shall receive a rental allowance in lieu of such quarters where the quarters assigned are certified as being inadequate. Since in many congested areas the only housing available is Government owned or controlled, an officer in order to get any housing must forfeit his rights to adequate public quarters, at the same time not receiving rental allowances. It is believed that this situation is manifestly unfair."

"One of the principal effects of the proposed legislation would be to remove the existing inability of military and naval personnel above the rank of lieutenant in the Navy and Coast Guard, and captain in the Army and Marine Corps in the occupancy of defense housing units constructed under the Latham Act and related Acts. These Acts authorized the rental of housing thereunder to 'persons engaged in national defense activities' who are defined to include enlisted men and officers not above the grade of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenant in the Navy and Coast Guard. These officers above these ranks are prohibited from living in these defense projects. The housing subject to this restriction includes projects operated by or under the control of the National Housing

(Please turn to Page 1173)

General Eisenhower

Philadelphia *Bulletin*—"For his task as leader Eisenhower displayed unique qualifications of poise and character which made frictionless the cooperation of subordinates of different nationalities. But he was not just a mere coordinator and harmonizer. As a strategist he ranks with the best America ever produced, and there are few of any nation in history with whom he need fear comparison."

New York *Times*—"The world pays homage today to many brilliant generals of many nations who fought on many fronts, but it was the invasion from the West that clinched the final victory, and no general ever faced a greater task, or commanded forces from more nations, than did General Eisenhower."

Baltimore *Sun*—"No military man in the history of our country has shown more indomitability. None has

ever so successfully guided disparate forces and achieved with them an overpowering resultant. None has solved better than he the difficult personal questions which incessantly arise when high-spirited men, representing not merely differing points of view but, in some instances, differing national aspirations, are brought together and bidden to work as a team with a single objective."

Milwaukee *Journal*—"Experts in strategy will debate for years the merits of commanders in this war. * * * Of General Eisenhower it must forever be said that he met beyond all praise the difficult task assigned him."

Washington *Star*—"Under the top direction of General Eisenhower, with General Clay as his deputy, the American zone will be governed by twelve divisions of authority. * * * Given a spirit of compromise, however, the task of governing Germany ought not to

prove too big for victors who have already achieved so much by working together."

Providence *Evening Bulletin*—"It shouldn't be difficult to recognize a great man after events have proved him one. And yet it is doubtful if we Americans realize what a truly great leader has emerged from this war in General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He has not only kept things running harmoniously in the Allied military councils, a tremendous job in itself, but it has been his genius which has defeated Germany in the West."

New York *Mirror*—"General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the great and towering hero of the European war, a true soldier-statesman, has been given the job of administering America's 'share' of partitioned Germany. No better man could have been picked for a task that is bound to be full of pitfalls and headaches—a task that is unique in our history."

Salutes General Pershing

In a special radioed message from Europe which hailed the influence General of the Armies John J. Pershing had effected on military leaders who crushed the German Wehrmacht, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower said: "The sons of the men you led in battle in 1918 have much for which to thank you."

General Eisenhower wrote:

Dear General Pershing:

For the second time in less than thirty years American arms are celebrating with their Allies victory in Europe. As the commander of this second American Expeditionary Force, I should like to acknowledge to you, the leader of the first, our obligation for the part you have played in the present victory.

In the Mediterranean campaign of '42-'43 and the European operations of '44 and '45 a very important factor in American success has been the tactical judgment and skill and the identical command and staff conceptions of our regimental, divisional, corps and army commanders. These abilities and common doctrines have facilitated smoothness and speed in handling large formations and permitted a crushing application of tactical power. They have resulted directly from our magnificent military educational system, a system that was completely reorganized and expanded under your wise leadership and with your unstinting support.

The stamp of Benning, Sill, Riley and Leavenworth is on every American battle in Europe and Africa. The sons of the men you led in battle in 1918 have much for which to thank you.

Eisenhower.

The reply:

Dear General Eisenhower:

General Pershing was deeply touched by your cordial message, which was read to him. He wishes you to know of his deep appreciation of the friendly and generous thought it evidences. His illness and the restrictions imposed by his physicians prevented the issuance by him of any formal statements, and will account for his failure sooner to send you his felicitations. He is eager that you shall know and understand this, and desires that you be assured of his unbounded admiration for the tremendous accomplishments of the armies under your command and for the peerless leadership you have provided. His faith in the American soldier, he said, has never wavered, and his pride in his valor and battle efficiency has never been greater. He salutes you, your officers and men, and extends his warmest congratulations on the great victory you have achieved.

G. E. Adamson,
Military Secretary.

Command in the Pacific

Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN, who commanded the Seventh Fleet units operating with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, said in Washington this week that good progress is being made in setting up the new command organization for the Services in the Pacific.

"Staff studies and exchange of information are going forward," Admiral Kinkaid said. "It is not a simple thing to accomplish, but the problem is being approached in a full spirit of cooperation. When I left Guam I was of the opinion that they had gone far."

Med. Dept. Promotions

With the signing by the President of H. R. 3070, the Secretary of War has been authorized to promote permanently, during the war, officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army without examination along professional lines.

New Navy Chaplain Chief

President Truman sent to the Senate this week the nomination of Capt. William N. Thomas, USN, to be Chief of the Navy Chaplains' Corps, with the rank of rear admiral, succeeding Chaplain Robert D. Workman, USN, who recently returned from a four months tour of inspection in the Pacific.

Chaplain Thomas, a Methodist, is Chaplain of the U. S. Naval Academy. It is expected the change will take place after 6 June, the graduation date at the Academy.

Chaplain Workman, a Presbyterian, known as "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," served for eight years as Director of the Chaplains' Division, and then as Chief of Chaplains. He has served 30 years as a Navy chaplain. Chaplain Workman, it is understood, plans to remain on active duty.

Speaking to representatives of all faiths in Washington this week when he reported on his 20,000 mile tour of the Pacific, Chaplain Workman told of his visits with 480 chaplains—practically every Navy chaplain in the Pacific area—and said "you will have every reason to be proud of your chaplains when they return."

The Navy now has 2,648 chaplains, with eventual strength expected at 3,232, with a total of 540 chaplains estimated as necessary for the post-war Navy.

Release of U. S. Men

A directive issued this week by The Adjutant General's Office to the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground, Air and Service Forces sets forth the policy for the release of enlisted men from zone of the interior operating positions who have adjusted service ratings equal to or above the critical score.

It is desired, the directive states, that all enlisted men who have the critical score or above and who do not elect to remain in the service be declared surplus by, and nonessential to, each of the major forces concerned. The policy also directs their prompt release.

A limiting factor will be the lack of qualified available replacements having a score below that necessary for release. It is pointed out, however, such delay shall be temporary and that when men having the necessary score are held they shall be released at the earliest possible date.

Enlisted men in zone of the interior operating positions having the critical score or above will not, the directive states, be sent outside the continental United States for overseas service without approval of the War Department unless they have elected to remain in service.

It is desired that, after the effective date of Readjustment Regulations, enlisted men of each major force be released according to the following priorities:

Those having adjusted service ratings equal to or above the critical score (excluding volunteers)—to be discharged.

Those having ratings below the critical score, who are physically qualified for overseas service—to be assigned overseas.

Supports Gen. Somervell

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, who is not a candidate for reelection, said this week that he would enthusiastically support General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General Army Service Forces, for Mayor should the General elect to run.

Anti-Submarine War

Admiral Jonas Ingram, USN, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, this week gave high praise to the officers and men who won the Battle of the Atlantic and made it possible for the United States to carry on a war in Europe. He said that 16,760 ships were across the Atlantic with supplies and armies and only 15 ships were lost in convoys.

In beating the German submarines, he said, the first most effective weapon was the land based airplane, but in 1943 when CVE's came in they proved most effective. In two months of 1943, 30 to 35 submarines were sunk. Of a total of 500 submarines accounted for by the Allies 126 were sunk by United States forces.

The Admiral revealed that a number of Japanese subs had been caught in the Atlantic and also that a 1,000-ton German submarine loaded with airplane manufacturing plans for Japan surrendered in the North Atlantic with three German generals and two Japanese officials aboard. The two Japs committed suicide.

Admiral Ingram expressed the opinion that the submarines captured in the Atlantic should provide us with valuable information for our own submarine service. German subs, he said, have been vastly improved and are capable of staying submerged as long as seven weeks. He remarked, however, that with the development of protective devices the German submarine operation assumed a defensive attitude in sharp contrast with earlier offensive tactics.

USS Franklin Badly Hit

The Navy this week released the story of the devastating hit by a Japanese bomber on the USS Franklin 19 March when a total of 1100 men were killed or injured. The Captain's casualty roster lists 832 dead or missing and 270 wounded.

The new 27,000 ton carrier was within 63 miles of the Japanese shore when a Jap dive bomber swept out of a cloud, made a perfect bomb run and dropped his bombs from an altitude of about 100 feet amidships of the Franklin. One bomb went through the forward flight deck and exploded on the hangar deck below. For ten hours thereafter gasoline, ammunition and bombs exploded inside the Franklin. In spite of the terrific damage, a valiant crew got the sturdy vessel under control and took her by her own power to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for reconditioning.

The dispatches made particular mention of the heroism of the commander, Capt. Leslie E. Gehres; the chaplain Lt. Comdr. Joseph T. O'Callahan; Lt. Donald Gary, and many others. The USS Santa Fe, under Capt. H. C. Fritz, rescued many of the wounded crewmen from the Franklin.

Navy Industrial Accounting

Applications are being accepted from officers of the Supply Corps, Regular Navy, who are not over 40 years of age and who hold the rank of lieutenant commander and commander, for a one year postgraduate course in Navy Industrial Accounting.

Applications should reach the Bureau of Naval Personnel, through channels, prior to 1 July, 1945. Those who have applied for this course of instruction since 1 March, 1945, need not reapply.

President at Naval Hospital

As people of all faiths gathered for special services last Sunday, 13 May, to give thanks for the victory in Europe and to pray for a speedy victory in the Pacific, President Truman journeyed 11 miles from the White House to worship with Sailors, Marines, and Waves at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Medical Center Chapel.

Previously, it is recalled, the President paid a Sunday church visit to the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, where he attended services with Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, Commanding General of the Army Medical Center.

At the Bethesda Medical Center, the Commander in Chief heard Chaplains J. Jack Sharkey and John Weise conduct an interdenominational service during which Chaplain Weise said, "we now remember in pride, gratitude, love, sorrow and tenderness the innumerable company of those whose courage and sacrifice have made this hour possible. They died for us. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.'"

Chaplain Sharkey prayed for a time "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation nor learn war any more," and asked for the "enduring liberation of the oppressed and for the lasting freedom of all Thy children."

After the services were concluded, the President visited with former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a patient at the Medical Center.

Capture Nazi Submarine

One of the best kept secrets of the war was revealed this week by announcement that on 4 June 1944, a U. S. Navy escort carrier task group reverted to the tactics of the early Continental Navy and hunted down, attacked, boarded, and captured the Nazi submarine U-505, 150 miles west of Cape Blanco in French West Africa. The Task Group then towed their prize 2,500 miles to Naval Operating Base, Bermuda. This was the first time the U. S. Navy had boarded and captured a foreign enemy man-of-war in battle on the high seas since 1815.

The Task Group consisted of the baby flattop USS Guadalcanal and her five destroyer escorts. The group was commanded by Capt. Daniel V. Gallery, USN, who was also Commanding Officer of the Guadalcanal. Other units of the Task Group were the USS Pillsbury, commanded by Lt. Comdr. George W. Cassleman, USNR; USS Chatelain, under command of Lt. Comdr. Dudley S. Knox, USNR; USS Pope, under Lt. Comdr. Edwin H. Headland, Jr., USN; USS Flaherty, under Lt. Comdr. Means Johnston, Jr., USN, and USS Jenks, under Lt. Comdr. Julius F. Way, USN. Comdr. Frederick S. Hall, USN, was the destroyer division commander and Lt. Norman D. Hodson, USN, commanded the Guadalcanal's aircraft squadron.

Navy War Bond Purchases

Displaying signs of steadily increasing strength, Navy War bond purchases in April totaled \$36,333,127.50, bringing the cumulative total since the bond program was established to \$1,159,034,166.

Of the April volume, \$18,861,268.75 were civilian purchases under the payroll savings plan; \$15,175,618.75 were allotment purchases by uniformed personnel, and \$2,296,240 were cash purchases.

European Redeployment

Faced with the greatest movement operation of troops and supplies in the history of war, the Army had today on R-Day plus 7 apparently worked into fine synchronization the complex and involved machinery necessary to accomplish a task which has been likened to moving the whole population of Chicago to the Philippines.

While disclosures from the ETO told of some specialized troops having embarked for the Pacific theater as early as last August following the Normandy operation, the fact remained that a prodigious transportation task remained ahead, and experts held that it would take approximately a year to complete the job.

But moving with the swift decisiveness which characterized the Army's final actions in Germany, the War Department set its program of redeployment in motion almost simultaneously with the signing of the unconditional surrender at Rheims. During the week troops were moving towards ports of embarkation, some for the Pacific, others to the United States for furloughs or discharges; while reorganization of outfits remaining in Europe would result in almost all units resembling newly-activated organizations by R-Day-plus-90.

An announcement from ETO Headquarters shaped up the redeployment program as follows:

1. In most units, key specialists and non-commissioned officers, trained over a long period of army service, will have the highest point scores, and will be transferred. Units will at once begin training men to replace them.

2. Some units will be re-activated, and their members split up, some to go to the Pacific, some to go home, and some to stay here. New units, needed for Pacific service, will be activated from among men with low point scores. Units scheduled for quick transfer to the Pacific will undergo training for new field and battle conditions.

3. There will be a flood of personnel transfers. Units long overseas now scheduled to go home will lose many of their recently acquired replacements with low scores. Units staying here, or going to active theaters, will lose many of their high-point men, and receive low-point replacements.

4. Many of the service units will remodel their activities to work in reverse. Ports units will be busy loading, instead of unloading ships. Depots will collect and package equipment, instead of uncrating and distributing. New functions will be given many units handling redeployment in such new organizations as collecting points, staging areas, an assembly area, and ports of embarkation.

5. There will be a general restoration of the amenities of life to soldiers used to rugged field conditions. There will be regular laundry service and showers, clean clothes, beds to sleep on, mess halls where they will eat meals sitting down.

6. There will be a general relaxation of military activity for all but units handling redeployment and those moving to fight Japan. Athletic, recreation, and education programs will occupy a greater part of GI life. For all troops there will be liberalized policies on leaves, furloughs and passes. And for all, there will be more entertainment.

7. There will be no relaxation of military discipline, however, and no general program of mass leniency or liberation of persons in confinement. Military personnel tried for offenses committed either before or after R-Day will have the wartime scale of punishment applied to them.

The speed with which the Army has moved in its redeployment activities is perhaps most personally demonstrated in the fact that 10 days after the fighting had been concluded, discharge "scorecards" for every man in the ETO were to be delivered by special officer couriers to Machine Records Units assigned to each corps, air force, and base section. Brig. Gen. R. B. Lovett, ETO, Adjutant General, said that another 10 days would be required to process the cards, and that within 45 days the War Department would be able to announce the final score necessary for discharge.

Approximately 2,000,000 men will be released, while 6,968,000 are to be retained until final victory is achieved.

Meantime, the Ordnance Department reported that 70 per cent of the Army's equipment in Europe can be reconditioned for use in the Pacific, and similarly it was accepted that other branches of the Service Forces would send similar percentages of materiel from Europe to the Pacific.

Highlighting the inevitable relinquishing by the Army of European bases and accommodations was the report that

Chaplain William R. Arnold, USA, left, retiring Chief of Chaplains of the Army, who was this week appointed a Bishop, and Chaplain Luther D. Miller, USA, right, who this week took up his duties as Acting Chief of Chaplains.



New Chief of Chaplains

After a tour of duty of almost three years in the Pacific, and a short period of recuperation at his home, Chaplain Luther D. Miller, recently named Acting Chief of Chaplains of the Army, and confirmed in the rank of Brigadier General, has assumed his duties in Washington.

At the same time announcement was made that Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) William R. Arnold, present Chief of Chaplains, has been appointed titular Bishop of Phocaea by His Holiness Pope Pius XII.

Chaplain Arnold has had the title of Right Reverend Monsignor for several years, and as Bishop will succeed the Most Rev. John F. O'Hare, now Bishop of Buffalo, and will become delegate of the military ordinate.

Chaplain Arnold recently was transferred to The Inspector General's office as an inspector general with oversight of chaplains activities. He will retire from the office of the Chief of Chaplains after 32 years of active duty in the Army. He is now in Europe inspecting chaplains activities.

Chaplain Miller, whose appointment as Chief was announced 1 April, will serve as Acting Chief until June, when Chap-

Bushy Park, General Eisenhower's headquarters before D-Day, is being returned to the British Air Ministry, in a continuing process of turning back to the British properties no longer necessary for American use. It was reported that just before D-Day, the Army had accommodations for 1,250,000 field force and service, with another 440,000 for the Air Forces. The Army has also returned to the British 17 hospitals, but still uses 101 for the care of wounded soldiers and liberated prisoners of war.

For troops who will remain in Europe waiting redeployment or with the Army of Occupation, the Army already has in operation "unit schools," as in the 8th Air Force where 600 officers and 900 enlisted men specially trained to take over the task of teaching are leading group discussions on a varied group of subjects.

There will be plenty of entertainment, the War Department said, with movies, plays, vaudeville shows, books, circuses, radio programs, and music in greatly increased quantities. An athletic program involving millions of troops is getting under way, with competitions slated in 22 different sports. There was speculation that inter-Allied contests would be held with possibility of a Victory Games competition in some European capital.

Gen. Booth to Air Corps

The nomination was sent to the Senate this week for the transfer of Brig. Gen. Charles Loomis Booth, FA, to the Air Corps, Regular Army.

General Booth holds the permanent rank of major, Field Artillery, Regular Army, and the transfer coupled with his previous service with various commands of the Army Air Forces suggests that he has been chosen for an important air post.

In September 1941 General Booth was assigned to Headquarters, Third Air Support Command, Savannah, Ga. He was named Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Eighth Air Force in January 1942 and the following June went with the Eighth to Britain in the same capacity. In March 1943 he became Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Twelfth Air Force. In both England and Africa his coordinating ability was thoroughly tested and he has been cited for his quick grasp of supply situations.

BUY WAR BONDS

lain Arnold who is completing his second tour of duty as Chief of Chaplains, reaches the statutory retirement age of 64. Chaplain Arnold will formally vacate the position at that time.

A native of Leechburg, Pa., Chaplain Miller now makes his home in San Antonio, Tex. He is married and is the father of two children—Sgt. Luther D. Miller, Jr., 22, assigned to the G-2 Section, Hq., Chinese Theatre, as interpreter, and Cornelia Miller, 17, a freshman at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio. Chaplain Miller is an Episcopalian.

Chaplain Miller assumes his new duties with an overseas perspective on the Army's spiritual needs, having recently returned from 33 months in the Southwest Pacific Theatre. He was attached to the Sixth Army.

He entered Army service in August, 1918, and was commissioned in the Regular Army in September, 1920, entering the service from Cadiz, Ohio. He was graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary in 1917, and from the Chaplain School, Fort Knox, Ky., in 1922.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, Chaplain Miller served overseas in the American Barracks, Tientsin, China, and with the Hawaiian Department.

Coast Guard Promotions

A recent Alcock reports appointment by the President of the following chief and first class aviation pilots, regular and reserve, to the rank of ensign for temporary service to rank from 15 April:

W. E. Atchison	CAP G. M. Rea
APIC O. E. Attebery	CAP J. C. Redfield
APIC D. W. Burke	CAP W. E. Robe
APIC L. G. Felt	CAP J. B. Teltge
CAP L. Gust, Jr.	APIC T. V. Tipples
CAP J. B. Johnson	APIC D. R. Under-
APIC L. L. Kent	wood
APIC C. F. Krogmann	CAP H. M. Willis
CAP C. W. Lockwood	CAP F. E. Wilson
CAP R. M. Miller	APIC H. W. Wooley

And at the same time another Alcock listed the promotion of the following officers to rank from 1 May:

E. C. Barnes	A. E. Laboone
B. Bauer	E. Leonard
J. H. Blackley	D. M. Lloyd
C. W. Cockburn	M. E. Martin
J. M. Gill	L. A. Murray
G. N. Greene	D. L. Nims
E. B. Hall	A. C. Randall
M. J. Hulbert	B. J. L. Russell
H. Hutchison	M. E. Thomas
E. C. Isely	

To lieutenant (junior grade) for temporary service: Ensigns whose dates of rank are 2 October 1943, to 1 November 1943, both dates inclusive. To chief war-

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

War Department preparing legislative recommendations for special retirement benefits for military personnel?

Senator Walsh plans expansion of Regiment of Midshipmen, USNA, after war; larger Academy?

Army sets up plan for rationing of cigarettes and tobacco in U. S. and abroad?

Text of address of Assistant Secretary of the Navy posing arguments against single Defense Dept., and speculating on separate Army Air Force?

Official account from SHAEF on the Battle of the Ruhr; official statistics on destruction in the Rhineland?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not obtain this data from any other source.

rant grades for temporary service, warrant officers whose dates of rank are from 2 October 1943 to 1 November 1943, both dates inclusive.

Navy Flag Officers

In recognition of outstanding services as an amphibious commander in the Pacific, the President this week nominated Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, USN, for promotion to the temporary rank of Admiral.

Admiral Turner, the Navy's leading amphibious commander in the Pacific, has seen service in actions from Guadalcanal through Okinawa, and is the recipient of the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal with two Gold Stars.

In addition the following nominations for temporary ranks were sent to the Senate:

Capt. Dixwell Ketcham to be a Rear Admiral from 29 Nov. 1943.

Commo. Houston L. Maples to be a Rear Admiral while serving as Senior Naval Member, U. S. Military Mission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Capt. William M. Gallagher to be a Rear Admiral from 11 Aug. 1943.

Chaplain William N. Thomas to have the rank of Rear Admiral while serving as Chief of Chaplains under the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Commo. James N. Boak to be a Commodore while serving as Commander, U. S. Naval Repair Base, San Diego, Calif.

Commo. Merrill Comstock to be a Commodore while serving in the Submarine Forces, United States Fleet.

Capt. Charles F. Martin to be a Commodore while serving as Commander of an Advanced Naval Base.

Capt. James E. Maher to be a Commodore while serving as Commander of a Transport Squadron.

Capt. William S. Pophan to be a Commodore while serving as Commander of a Transport Squadron.

Capt. Dennis L. Ryan to be a Commodore while serving as Commander of a Transport Squadron.

Capt. Dixie Rieffer to be a Commodore while serving as Commander Naval Air Bases, First Naval District.

Capt. George C. Crawford to be a Commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Marine Corps

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Bourke to be a Major General from 1 Feb. 1944.

Brig. Gen. LeRoy P. Hunt to be a Major General from 1 Feb. 1944.

Col. Joseph T. Smith to be a Brigadier General from 3 April 1943.

Col. Andrew E. Creevy to be a Brigadier General from 4 May 1944.

Col. Evans O. Ames to be a Brigadier General from 9 May 1945.

Added Pay to Medics

A sub-committee of the House Military Committee will next week report to the full committee H. R. 2477, a bill providing added pay of \$10 a month to certain enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps and for the award by the Secretary of War of an Expert Medical Corpsman badge to enlisted men and officers of the Medical Corps of the Army for conduct or performance of duty in connection with action against the enemy corresponding in its noncombatant nature to the conduct or performance of duty of a combatant nature which establishes eligibility to wear the combat infantryman badge.

The added pay will go only to enlisted men entitled to wear the Expert Medical Corpsman badge—a badge which would be created for the purpose, and would be similar to the Combat Infantryman Badge, except that it would have a caduceus on it.

Air Reserve Pay Decision

In an important decision pertaining to lump sum payments to Air Corps Reserve Officers temporarily appointment to higher grade in the AUS, the Comptroller General has ruled:

"An Air Corps Reserve officer on active duty when temporarily appointed to a higher grade in the Army of the United States for duty with the Air Corps 'without vacating his existing commission in the * * * Officers' Reserve Corps,' under authority of the act of 16 February 1942, is to be regarded as continuing in the status of a reserve officer on active duty while serving under the temporary appointment, for the purpose of computing the lump-sum payment to which he is entitled under section 6 of the Army Aviation Cadet Act of 3 June, 1941, for each complete year of service 'as such officer' (Air Corps Reserve officer), upon release from active duty."

Army Confirmations

The Senate on 14 May confirmed the following temporary appointments in the Army of the United States:

To be major generals
H. E. Dager C. E. Hurdle
B. E. Moore H. L. Earnest
W. M. Hoge J. M. Devine

To be brigadier generals
G. W. Smythe C. T. Lanham
Hugh Cort C. H. Swartz
W. L. Roberts T. L. Harrold
W. O. Darby W. N. Gillmore

Also confirmed were the appointments of Luther Edward Brown and Winston Huntington Elliott to be second lieutenants in the Field Artillery and Corps of Engineers, respectively, Regular Army.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate 17 May:

REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Basil Dennis Spalding, Inf. (temp. col.).
Robert Sherman Barr, Ord. Dept.
Charles Joseph Herzer, CAC.
Lt. Col. William Heatt Cureton, FA.
George A. Pollin, FA, (temp. col.).
Claud Edward Stadtman, Inf. (temp. col.).

Transfer, in the Regular Army

To Quartermaster Corps — Lt. Col. Boyce Manly James, FA, (temp. col.).
To Cavalry — Lt. Col. Fred William Makinney, QMC, (temp. col.).
To Infantry — Maj. Reynolds Condon, FA, (temp. col.).
To Air Corps — Maj. Charles Loomis Booth, FA, (temp. brig. gen.).

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UNITED STATES ARMY

Mustering-out Payment

Several recent decisions and changes clarify and modify regulations concerning mustering-out payments.

Former enlisted men who have accepted temporary commissions and are entitled under the provisions of existing Army Regulations to reenlist at their former permanent enlisted grade upon termination of commissioned service are also entitled to mustering-out pay at that time.

Service subsequent to reenlistment, however, will in no case entitle the reenlisted man to more than the fixed maximum mustering-out payment for the type of service he has performed throughout his entire service.

Army enlisted men 42 years of age or over who apply for discharge under the provisions of Section I, War Department Circular 125, are entitled to mustering-out if otherwise eligible, notwithstanding the prohibitive provisions of AR 35-2490.

Paragraph 2c of that regulation states that mustering-out payments are not to be made to those discharged upon their own initiative. The modification is effected by Change 4 to the regulation, issued 8 May.

Changes In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Regulations and Changes in Regulations:

AR 35-6570. "Property Accounting Procedure for Army Air Forces Aircraft and Property Installed on Aircraft." Issued 9 May. Supersedes WD Circular 18, 1944.

AR 35-6740. "Auditing Property Accounts." Issued 5 May. Supersedes AR 35-6740, 25 July 1944, including Changes 1, 22 Aug. 1944, and section V, WD Circular 440, 1944.

AR 300-15. "Mapping and Charting." Changes 5 issued 9 May. Supersedes section I, WD Circular 467, 1944. Changes now in force: 4 and 5.

AR 615-275. "Authorized Absence." Changes 5 issued 7 May. Supersedes Changes 3, 9 March 1945; Changes 4, 14 March 1945; par. 2, section II, WD Circular III, 1945; and section III, WD Circular 116, 1945. Changes now in force: only the present one.

AR 615-300. "Discharge; Release from Active Duty." Changes 4 issued 5 May.

AR 615-363. "Release from Active Duty. Release to and Discharge from Reserve Components." Changes 2 issued 5 May.

Would Promote "Buck" Privates

Promotion upon discharge of all "buck" privates who have been in combat to the grade of Private First Class was urged in the House 14 May by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) Said Mr. Rankin:

"We are now beginning to discharge men who have seen actual combat service in this war. I am going to make a suggestion, and I hope it will be carried out, that these 'buck' privates are not made the forgotten men, but that they be discharged as privates, first class. You will remember it was my amendment that raised the pay of these men to \$50 a month. Prior to that time they were getting \$21 a month.

"Now I want to see the ones who saw combat service given a rank not lower than that of private, first class, before they are discharged.

"This may not mean much to certain people. It will not mean as much as promoting a four-star general to the rank of a five-star general, it will not mean as much as promoting a man from top sergeant to second lieutenant, but it will mean a great deal in the lives of these young, battle-scarred heroes

who are coming back home with combat-service records.

"Many of them will have five or six bars on their sleeves showing how long they have been out of the country; many of them will have wound stripes to show that they have been wounded in combat.

"Then why not give them one stripe to show that they were first-class soldiers and that we appreciate their services and their sacrifices, especially when it cannot possibly do any harm."

Many Troops to Remain in ETO

Declaring that "we must not follow blueprint designs rigidly, but must apply the established policies with human understanding," General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a redeployment message to generals of his command instructed that "we must be sure no combat soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe."

Troops who had seen action in the two theatres, but who lacked sufficient points for discharge should be retained in the ETO with Army of Occupation forces, General Eisenhower said in an important statement whose text follows:

"Dear General — I have received a personal letter from General Marshall pointing out his concern in the human problem which will arise in redeployment. I share his concern.

"I have not discussed redeployment up to the present time as its open discussion might adversely affect operational efficiency. However, I believe that the time has arrived when our best thoughts must be given to the problems which are certain to arise.

"When the bell rings we must be prepared to release the high-point men in each combat division who are eligible for discharge even though it results in an immediate reduction of divisional strength below the authorized figures.

"We must prepare now so that we can release these promptly when the time comes and all factors relating thereto have been announced. It is not a subject to gossip or talk about. It does require thinking ahead in determining how approved factors can be applied so that the release of those found eligible under the system can be effected with a minimum loss of efficiency to the command, but with maximum dispatch.

"We must not follow blueprint designs rigidly, but must apply the established policies with human understanding. This requires the personal attention of the commander in all command echelons. The pattern of redeployment must be followed with utmost concern.

"We must be sure that no combat soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe. It may be that some soldiers in this category will not have sufficient points for discharge. However, these men should be retained in the European theater for the army of occupation, as they should not be required to fight another campaign.

"I am forming a small control group in my headquarters to coordinate the efforts of all commands concerned with redeployment. Policies and procedures will be announced from time to time.

"Commanding officers must inform themselves of these policies and procedures. They must know that they are thoroughly understood throughout their commands not only by those responsible for their execution but at the appropriate time by the soldiers affected by the policies.

"You will have no more difficult command task than you will face in the redeployment of your command. I expect you to give to it the same zealous personal attention which you have given to your combat assignments. Sincerely,

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
"General of the Army, USA."

Continue CBI Shoulder Patch

Chungking, China—Troops in the China Theater will continue to wear the present familiar CBI shoulder patch, Hq. United States Forces, China Theater, announced. The shoulder patch now worn has a practical military advantage in that it is known, not only to the Chinese forces, but to the Chinese people, and to our other Allies. Reports from the United States indicate that it is one of the best known patches of the hundreds seen on the streets.

The decision to keep the present patch was made after a Theater-wide contest was held. No particular one of the 1,037 entries submitted offered the advantages which offset those of the old CBI emblem. In China, even in the most remote districts, the present shoulder patch is recognized as identifying a "Mei-kuo ping" (American Soldier) and often it is the only way that many Chinese, who may never have seen an American soldier, have of knowing one. This has been a factor in the rescue and safe conduct of many airmen and other members of our armed forces who were shot down or lost.

However, the contest was won by Flight Officer Henry F. Cook, of the Fourteenth Air Force, and he will receive the \$100 War Bond prize for the winning entry. Cpl. Dwain A. Bass of Detachment Headquarters Company, Station Engineers Office, won First Honorable Mention. Second Honorable Mention was awarded 1st Lt. Richard B. Sawtelle of Headquarters, Chinese Combat Command.

The Committee appointed to select the winning patch was headed by Col. Leo G. Clarke, The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, on General A. C. Wedemeyer's staff. Colonel Clarke was assisted by Lt. Col. Willis H. Bird, Headquarters, Chungking, 1st Lt. Walter L. Dunn, Headquarters Services of Supply; T. Sgt. James M. Zornes, Headquarters Detachment, USF, China Theater; T4 William O. Engle of the Chungking Station Signal Unit, and Cpl. Joseph G. Ivy, Headquarters, Fourteenth Air Force.

Parenthood Credit

The War Department's policy of giving credit, in computing release scores under the point system, only to the first three children, was attacked by Representative Engel (R. Mich.), on the floor of the House 14 May. He said:

"We had preliminary hearings last week on the War Department appropriation bill and I brought this same subject up and informed the War Department that unless they changed that rule I expected to offer an amendment in the committee and press it on the floor of the House providing that none of the funds should be used to pay anyone in the service who had more than three children. The War Department said they were considering changing that now and adopting a broader policy."

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USNA June Week

Annapolis, Md.—The following program of events for June Week, 1945, has been announced:

Friday, 1 June

8.00 p. m.—"No More Rivers" Ceremony, Thompson Stadium.
9.00-12.00 p. m.—"N" Dance for "N" Winners, Hubbard Hall.

Saturday, 2 June

9.30 a. m.—(Drill events: Sailing, Gunnery, Engineering, Physical Training, Seamanship and Navigation).
2.30 p. m.—Track, Thompson Stadium—Hep- tagonal Games (Army, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and Navy).
4.30 p. m.—Band Concert.
9.00-12.00 p. m.—Class of 1947 Ring Dance, Macdonough Hall.
9.00-12.00 p. m.—Hop, First Class, Dahlgren Hall.

Sunday, 3 June

10.30 a. m.—Chapel Service—Sermon to Graduating Class, Chapel.
5.00 p. m.—Vesper Service for midshipmen and their guests, Chapel.

Monday, 4 June

5.30 p. m.—Regimental Parade, Worden Field—Presentation of Prizes.
9.00-11.30 p. m.—Superintendent's Garden Party for Graduating Class.

Tuesday, 5 June

5.30 p. m.—Regimental Parade, Worden Field—Presentation of Colors.
9.00-12.00 p. m.—Farewell Ball, All Classes, Dahlgren Hall.

Wednesday, 6 June

11.00 a. m.—Graduation Exercises, Dahlgren Hall.
In case of inclement weather the presentation of prizes and colors will be made in Dahlgren Hall.

Admittance to the Naval Academy Grounds during June Week will be limited to the guests of officers, instructors, midshipmen, personnel regularly attached to Station, and to accredited photographers and press representatives.

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Navy Personnel Status

One or two additional weeks will be required to complete Departmental study of the findings submitted by the DuBose Board and the final draft of the Navy's post-war personnel legislation will be completed simultaneously, it was stated this week at Secretary Forrestal's office.

For the past week regulations implementing the findings embodied in the board's report have been in the process of preparation.

The board, composed of 20 officers and headed by Rear Adm. Lawrence T. DuBose, also made a study of and recommended changes in the assignment and employment of Reserve and temporary officers with relation to similar employment of Regular Navy officers.

The post-war personnel legislation which has been under intensive study is designed to provide a permanent establishment to man the post-war fleet and its completion for submission to Congress has been expected for the last few weeks.

Navy Draft Deferments

The Navy Department has requested draft deferments on a total of 1,348 men in the age groups 18 to 37, according to figures presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Many of these civilian employees, the Committee was told, are scientists specializing in electronics, radar, etc., who are virtually irreplaceable.

"Of this number," the Navy said, "there are 79 in the age group 18-26, 306 in the age group 26-29, 483 in the age group 30-33, and 480 in the age group 34-37. All of the above are physically qualified, so far as we know. In addition to the foregoing, there are a considerable number of physically disqualified men in these age groups, draft status IV-F, employed in the Department."

Naval Academy Centennial

The United States Naval Academy Centennial Commission is in process of formation as authorized by H. R. Res. 18, which has received the approval of the President. The Naval Academy was established on 10 Oct. 1845, and the Commission is charged with the duty of arranging a fitting program for the celebration of that event.

The Commission will be composed of 3 Senators, 3 Representatives, the President of the United States, the Governor of Maryland, the Secretary of the Navy, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and 5 persons appointed by the President.

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Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced:

Col. Frank P. Snow, from Los Angeles, Calif., to San Diego, Calif.

Col. John B. Wilson, from overseas to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Col. William G. Manley, from Headquarters to MarFairWest.

Col. Robert C. Kilmartin, Jr., from Washington, D. C., to overseas.

Col. Edward L. Pugh, from Cherry Point, N. C., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Andrew B. Galatian, Jr., from overseas to MarFairWest.

Lt. Col. Francis H. Cooper, from Headquarters, to overseas.

Lt. Col. Reed M. Fawell, Jr., from overseas to San Diego Area; and on completion to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. William S. Vasconcellos's orders from Klamath Falls, Ore. to overseas have been revoked.

Lt. Col. James I. Glendinning, Jr.'s orders from Annapolis, Md. to Camp Lejeune, N. C., have been revoked.

Lt. Col. William W. Stickney, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Headquarters, Marine Corps; further orders on completion.

Lt. Col. George D. Rich, from Quantico, Va. to overseas.

Lt. Col. Raymond F. Crist, Jr. from overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Boehm, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Raymond W. Hanson, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Bonding of Navy Mail-Clerks

To make unnecessary the bonding of Navy mail clerks and assistant mail clerks, Senator Walsh, Mass., and Rep. Vinson have introduced, respectively, S. 984 and H.R. 3193. In granting the Secretary of the Navy this authority, the bill provides that clerks whose bonds are waived shall not be entitled to the extra compensation now authorized by law for Mail-Man Rating. By the terms of the measure, the Post Office Department of the United States would be reimbursed annually by the Navy Department for amounts embezzled by unbonded clerks, and for funds expended in payment of claims arising from errors, losses, or defalcations by unbonded clerks. The Department stated that the government can afford to carry the risk as, by the cutting down of administration, there would be a saving of \$1,000,000 a year, due in part also to the decrease in postal activities after the war.

In requesting the enactment of the legislation, the Navy Department declared that bonding these clerks is unnecessary because of the safeguards placed about the mail service of the Department and because the discipline of personnel is stricter than it is in civilian life.

Gene Tunney Relieved

Comdr. James J. Tunney, USNR, returned to inactive duty 17 May. He received a Letter of Commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for his services as officer in charge of the Physical Fitness Program for the Navy.

To Ration Cigarettes

Following an exclusive report last week that the Army would institute a standard system of cigarette and tobacco rationing commencing 3 June, officials in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL late this week that the Navy would follow an identical rationing plan in the allocation of tobacco.

Under the new provisions, soldiers and sailors in the United States, as well as dependents and civilian personnel, will be allowed two points a week, permitting purchase of six packs of cigarettes or 12 cigars. The points may be used for two ounces of smoking tobacco each if so desired.

Overseas military and navy personnel will be rationed 25 cigarettes per man per day.

Present plans called for the distribution of ration cards to eligible applicants within the United States during the period from 27 May through 2 June.

Naval Ordnance Exhibit

The famous Norden bomb sight, which has enabled United States bombardiers to plant their bombs with great accuracy on enemy targets, is one of the hundreds of pieces of fighting equipment being shown the public at a Naval ordnance exhibit in the Department of Commerce auditorium from 19 May through 9 June.

Rockets and rocket launchers will also be on display, and Naval personnel will be present to demonstrate the method of firing them.

The exhibit was arranged under direction of Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., USN, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance.

Naval Reserve Bn. Disbands

Founded in 1892 at Philadelphia, Pa., to act as an auxiliary of the National Guard, the "First Battalion, Naval Reserve Auxiliary," was recently disbanded as old age and deaths had severely depleted the ranks of one of the first reserve naval organizations in the country.

Casting votes at the final meeting were Col. William Innes Forbes, president of the founders group, George Douglas Hay, secretary, Henry W. Moore, and Horace Wanamaker, all members of the Association of the Founders of the First Naval Battalion of Pennsylvania, whose members saw service during the Spanish-American and First World Wars.

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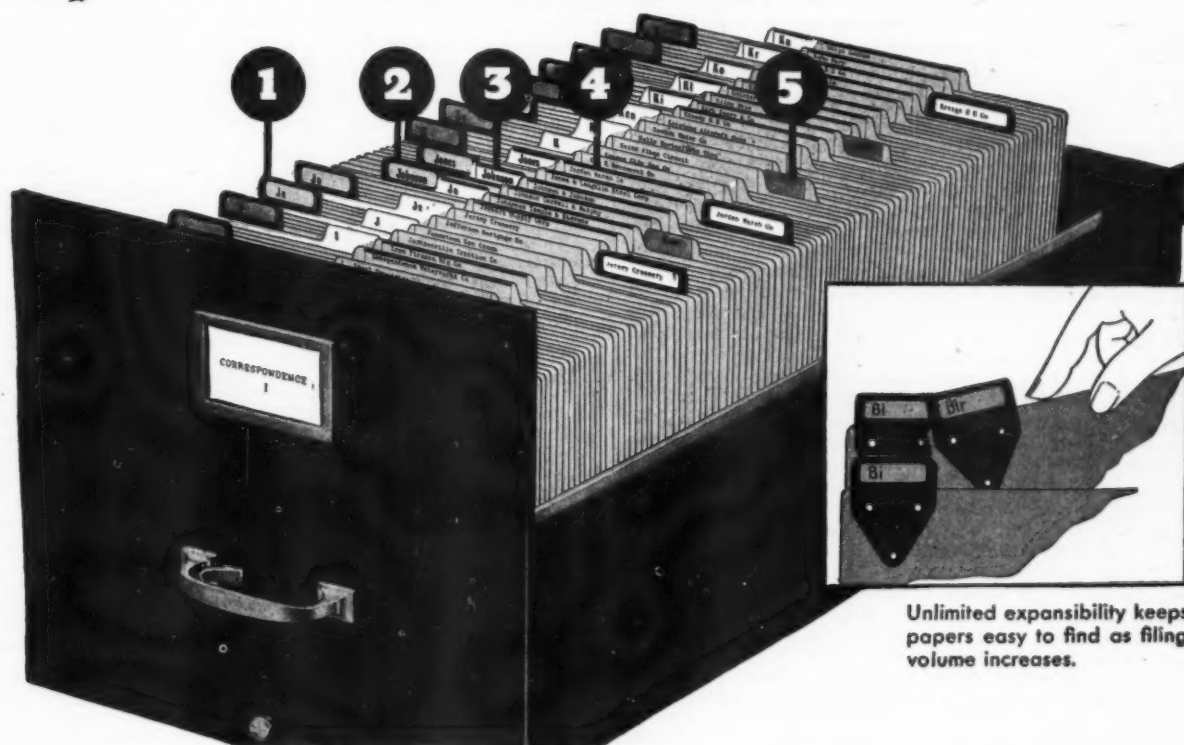


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Advertising Rates on Request
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

Representatives:
Ernest W. Manderville
Room 1307, 32 Broadway, New York City
Whitehall 4-7245
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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1945

"I want to keep before all of our people, not merely those who live in the maritime states, the vital necessity for the maintenance of sea power and its corollary, a merchant marine, after the war is over."—JAMES V. FORRESTAL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE war has brought sharply home to the country the vital necessity of an American Merchant Marine. Without the major contribution which this branch of our National Defense had made to the war effort, our Armies and their supplies could not have been carried across the seas, our Navy would have lacked the train essential for its maintenance in the reaches of the seven seas, VE Day still would be distant and VJ Day would be merely a dim prospect. Moreover, we would be without many of the flat-tops which are cargo boats transformed. Recollection of the part the merchant fleet has played in the prosecution of the war should cause the American people to be the more enthusiastic in their celebration of Maritime Day, which will occur on next Tuesday, 22 May. They can hardly forget that it was not until 1939, three years after Congress authorized the Maritime Commission and two years after the President named Admiral Land as its chairman, that the first of a modern fleet of cargo ships was provided for our service and, fortunately, for our Navy; and that under the pressure of war, there were built and delivered between 1 Jan. 1942 and 1 April 1945, ships of 46,550,000 deadweight tons. Because of this amazing performance, and the complacent American idea that it could be repeated, arguments are being made that when peace shall come, we can stop building ships. It is even proposed that most of the fleet we have sold or given to foreign nations on the ground that we have no use for them. Such a proposal should be examined in the light of our imperative need of a merchant marine under our own flag for the transportation of our goods in our own bottoms. It should be examined in the light of the requirements of national security. General of the Army Marshall and Fleet Admiral King have emphatic views on this score. They know the handicap of lack of ships under which they labored when we were thrust into the war, and the relief they felt when our yards turned out the transports, combat vessels and other military types, and the precious cargo boats, which, in spite of U-boat losses, enabled the operations that brought success in the campaigns in Africa, Europe, the Pacific and the Philippines, and which are now being employed to facilitate the invasion of Japan proper. For both our military and economic security, the American operating personnel, ships and management, which have done the most gigantic ocean transportation job in history, should not and must not be allowed to disintegrate; and this we believe in view of our war experience, is, and will be, the judgment of the people.

IF the hope of officers of the Regular Establishments be realized, President Truman will confer the Distinguished Service Medal upon Lt. Col. Stephen Early, Inf., Res., who is retiring as Secretary to the President to accept the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Company. During his youthful years Colonel Early represented the United Press and the Associated Press as Washington Correspondent, and his principal assignment called for coverage of the War and Navy Departments. Thus he came in contact with the distinguished military and naval leaders of that time, and thoroughly familiarized him with Service needs in their relation to National Defense. It brought him in contact also, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and their community of thought and interest laid the foundations for the friendship that endured until the latter's death. When nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1920, it was to Mr. Early that Mr. Roosevelt turned for publicity advice. Meanwhile the correspondent had served as a Captain of Infantry in France, and for "meritorious service" General Pershing awarded him the Silver Star. Throughout the years he and Mr. Roosevelt maintained their close connection, and when the latter entered the race for the Presidency in 1932, he called upon his friend to be one of his intimate advisers. Immediately upon his inauguration, the President appointed Captain Early as his Press Secretary, and also gave him authority to deal with matters relating to the Army. Later, this authority was expanded to matters relating to the Navy. Besides displaying outstanding ability on publicity, Captain Early, who had been promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel of Reserves, demonstrated an understanding of Army and Navy questions which promoted close relations between the White House and the War and Navy Departments, and enabled the latter in those pre-war days of pacifism to obtain legislation and appropriations important for the protection of the country. It is not too much to say that working with the President, Colonel Early contributed greatly to the posture of defense in which the nation was developed when Japan attacked at Pearl Harbor. An official of impeccable integrity, the Services found him vigorously supporting them when he believed them to be right and vigorously opposing them when he concluded they were wrong. Because of the important part he played in preparing the country for war, it is the judgment of high ranking officers of the Army and Navy that it is the duty of the Government to give him recognition. Therefore the proposal that the President confer upon him the Distinguished Service Medal, a proposal the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL earnestly hopes will be approved, because it knows it to be deserved.

Service Humor

Geographical Puns

Is there any way of finding out who started this epidemic of geographical puns? A new low seems to have been achieved in your "Service Humor" column for the issue of 28 April 1945 by the hero—thus far unwept, unhonored, and unhung—who contributed the gem to the effect that: "Allied victory fever has reached the Berlin point."

You know, a thing like that is apt to give people high blood Prussia. Good Lord! Now you've got me doing it.

Hoping you are the same, I remain,
Col. A. W. S.—USA-Ret.

Fancy This

Draftee: "Do you think they'll send me overseas, doctor?"

Examining physician: "Not unless we're invaded."

—Post Review

Knew He'd Have One

The train for Washington had just pulled out of Norfolk and the passengers settled back for the journey. A tall, dignified man entered the club car, and, addressing the passengers, asked, "Is there a gentleman from Shelby County, Tennessee, present?"

One man stood up, and stated that he was a native of that county.

"Fine!" beamed the first man. "I wonder if I might borrow youah co'kscrew fo' a minute?"

—Pointer

The perfect soldier doesn't borrow money, doesn't give women a line, doesn't drink, doesn't smoke—doesn't exist.

—Wingab

Esprit de Corps

A member of the House of Representatives, who was very much impressed by the dignity of his position, was awakened by his wife one night with, "John, there are burglars in the house."

"You must be mistaken, my dear," replied the solon, sleepily. "There may be a few in the Senate, but in the House—the idea is preposterous!"

—Ft. Warren Sentinel

Quip of the week: "There goes one of the most popular officers on the field. He can read the articles of war in exactly six minutes."

—The Tarantier

Army Forces, Iwo Jima—The title of this story, which never fails to get a smile or a laugh out of the wounded in the hospital tent, is called "The Major and the Mattress," and it is told by men in the hospital who saw it enacted on Saipan.

The major believed in comfort. He had lugged an air mattress all the way to Saipan and, the first night of an air raid, he dived into his fox hole, mattress and all. He then inflated the mattress and sank blissfully back to sit out the raid.

A bomb landed a few feet away from the major's foxhole. The mattress acted as a springboard and the major flew out of the foxhole and through the air with the greatest of ease. On his way down, a second bomb exploded, fragments of it hitting the major in the rear end.

He was not seriously wounded, but it was several weeks before he could sit comfortably.

He gave the mattress to a Private First Class.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

J.L.W.—The War Department informs us that, under Circular 105, you will not be able to participate in the orchestra anymore. However, you should ask permission from your CO and show that the emergency work would not interfere with your duties or keep a civilian out of a job. If you were turned down, your Union might appeal to the Adjutant General. Each case must be decided on its own merit.

Worried — Under ordinary circumstances your four years service in the U. S. Army here and overseas would satisfy the residence qualifications when applying for citizenship. It would be up to the Judge in the last analysis to determine whether or not your illegal entry into the country would bar you from citizenship. Whether disciplinary action will be taken by the army due to your giving false information in your enlistment papers, will depend to some extent upon how honorably you served in the Army.

F.R.—There has been no authorization for the wearing of a "summer edition of the battle jacket." No such directive is likely, since the battle jacket was introduced for the purpose of combining warmth and appearance.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Wakde-Sarmi area: Exploiting our Hollandia operation, we have seized the Wakde-Tum area in Netherlands New Guinea, 125 miles to the west. In combined overwater movement our ground troops landed under cover of naval and air bombardment near Tum.

10 Years Ago

Capt. Forde A. Todd, USN, who succeeds Capt. Ralston S. Holmes, USN, as Commandant of Midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Todd have arrived and are occupying the commandant's quarters at 14 Porter Road.

25 Years Ago

The Secretary of War, as chairman of the Arlington Memorial Association, will make the opening address at the dedication and ceremonies to be held on 15 May in connection with the turning over of the amphitheater to the Grand Army of the Republic.

50 Years Ago

Naval Cadet George E. Gelm ordered to the New York, and upon arrival on the European Station will be transferred to the Marblehead. Naval Cadet Frank Lyon detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Columbia for transfer to the San Francisco.

80 Years Ago

The pursuit and capture of Jeff. Davis, the surrender of Taylor, and the concentration of the National Armies around Washington, are the three principal military events worthy of consideration.

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded, and missing issued this week by the Office of War Information.

In all these cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

1st Lt. S. R. Allard
2nd Lt. Martin Anchordoguy
Lt. Col. H. H. Lisle
2nd Lt. L. L. Baptist
2nd Lt. H. H. Stickler
Capt. C. F. Cochran
Maj. J. G. Elliott
2nd Lt. W. L. Pitt
1st Lt. G. R. Tomea, jr.
Capt. P. E. Horan, jr.
Maj. G. A. Smith
FO. G. J. Walters
2nd Lt. J. B. Thomas, jr.
2nd Lt. G. H. Riley
2nd Lt. W. J. Wolfgram
Capt. A. E. Roland
Capt. F. E. Roth, jr.
1st Lt. M. E. Thomas
Capt. E. B. Leroy
2nd Lt. D. C. McCleary
2nd Lt. V. J. Kendall
2nd Lt. L. D. Ward
2nd Lt. H. M. Truman
1st Lt. A. Van Cortlandt, III
FO. W. J. Walsh
1st Lt. O. F. Gove, jr.
2nd Lt. J. W. Willhite
1st Lt. R. C. Kellar
1st Lt. H. Mack
2nd Lt. J. W. Wells
2nd Lt. C. H. Jones
Capt. J. K. MacLarty
Lt. Col. F. J. Simpson
Capt. P. F. Murphy
1st Lt. E. L. Wager
1st Lt. L. L. Hughes
FO. J. W. James
1st Lt. H. E. Coffin
1st Lt. A. N. Comstock
1st Lt. H. H. Bayley, jr.
2nd Lt. Paul Carr
2nd Lt. C. V. Mendenhall
2nd Lt. C. K. Musick
1st Lt. R. E. Price
Capt. D. L. Calka
Lt. Col. C. Fleming, jr.
1st Lt. W. G. Nahrwold
1st Lt. R. D. Jenks
Capt. R. C. Kelly
1st Lt. P. F. Godwin
1st Lt. H. C. Chaney
1st Lt. W. H. Jones, jr.
1st Lt. R. G. Fenstermacher
2nd Lt. M. B. Miller
2nd Lt. R. H. Masco
2nd Lt. A. R. Ravallo
2nd Lt. P. K. Funk
2nd Lt. H. L. McInnis
2nd Lt. R. N. Larkin
2nd Lt. M. Hassman
WO. (jg) R. W. Wittenmyer
FO. J. C. Woolverton, jr.
1st Lt. R. M. Leety
1st Lt. E. L. Forrest
Maj. R. E. Chaney
2nd Lt. S. H. Slawett
2nd Lt. L. E. Linsley, jr.
2nd Lt. J. G. Kearns
2nd Lt. T. E. Campbell, jr.
2nd Lt. W. J. Lang
1st Lt. R. W. Maxwell
1st Lt. O. Boland
2nd Lt. R. G. Burns
2nd Lt. L. E. Callico
FO. L. Brobst
2nd Lt. J. S. Turner
Capt. O. F. Halverson
1st Lt. R. J. Free
2nd Lt. D. D. Beasley
1st Lt. N. K. Hubbard
1st Lt. J. R. Barron
2nd Lt. R. B. MacLennan
Capt. C. W. Griggs
2nd Lt. G. F. O'Connor
2nd Lt. B. S. Blackburn
2nd Lt. J. L. McCobb
Lt. R. A. Stearns
2nd Lt. F. E. Marcus, jr.
2nd Lt. D. G. Sykes
2nd Lt. W. D. Blackwell
1st Lt. G. B. Franklin

2nd Lt. W. E. James
Capt. C. P. Lynch, jr.
1st Lt. G. B. Barrett
2nd Lt. V. E. Carlson
1st Lt. R. T. Moore, jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Stroud
1st Lt. C. S. Spragg
2nd Lt. D. B. Ahl
2nd Lt. D. E. Beatty
1st Lt. J. J. Szoke
2nd Lt. J. R. Frybier
1st Lt. M. L. Fried
2nd Lt. K. B. MacDowell
Capt. R. F. Besner
1st Lt. H. J. Miller
1st Lt. R. A. Smith
1st Lt. W. E. Watterson
1st Lt. N. E. Twetten
1st Lt. R. R. Svenson
2nd Lt. W. H. Wolstein
2nd Lt. R. M. Weiser
1st Lt. G. M. Whitford
2nd Lt. R. G. McSwain
2nd Lt. C. R. Roberts
2nd Lt. E. L. Blanche
2nd Lt. D. W. Chaney
2nd Lt. W. K. Thorndyke, jr.
2nd Lt. L. F. Nicharot
2nd Lt. W. B. Blocker, jr.
1st Lt. H. T. Hornberger
Capt. Al Truscott
1st Lt. K. L. Sinclair, jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Waldrop
1st Lt. C. Madory, jr.
2nd Lt. B. W. Lowell
2nd Lt. S. S. Pakradonion
1st Lt. E. Snyder
1st Lt. E. L. Anderson
1st Lt. L. H. Magin
Capt. L. W. Honeycutt
1st Lt. W. H. Stevens
1st Lt. B. W. Fruhwirth
1st Lt. G. K. Gordon
2nd Lt. L. L. Anderson
1st Lt. R. L. Lapham
1st Lt. R. G. Blasmeyer
2nd Lt. R. S. Fleming
1st Lt. J. A. Coats
Capt. G. J. Roper
1st Lt. E. M. Carroll
1st Lt. J. M. Long
1st Lt. J. I. Taylor
Brig. Gen. Gustav J. Braun
2nd Lt. M. E. Friel
2nd Lt. W. L. Blythe
1st Lt. R. R. Richter
2nd Lt. H. H. Bealand
1st Lt. J. E. Roseberry
1st Lt. B. F. Parks
2nd Lt. N. P. Frank
Capt. R. Foust

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

2nd Lt. M. R. Mourning
1st Lt. J. L. Stolzenberg
Capt. J. B. Guerra
1st Lt. John Haruk
Lt. Col. F. R. King
2nd Lt. S. W. McNutt
1st Lt. F. R. Thomson
Capt. S. O. Sness
Maj. T. W. Fort
2nd Lt. A. J. Keenan, jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Canfield
2nd Lt. K. R. Thompson
1st Lt. A. W. Green
2nd Lt. J. W. Thompson
2nd Lt. A. E. Ciomwell
1st Lt. L. F. Vick
1st Lt. G. P. Hug, jr.
2nd Lt. F. J. Wigel
1st Lt. G. A. Weitzel
1st Lt. L. D. Smith, jr.
1st Lt. P. W. Swan
2nd Lt. J. Cohen
2nd Lt. R. A. Diderich
2nd Lt. M. M. Billings
2nd Lt. H. B. Smith
WO. (jg) R. E. Stewart
1st Lt. C. E. Rhodes
Col. V. J. Tanzola
1st Lt. J. F. Eisenman
Maj. G. S. Williams

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Capt. J. S. Knipe
2nd Lt. J. E. Worthley
2nd Lt. James J. Benjamin
1st Lt. A. G. Fallon
Capt. C. D. Clark
1st Lt. L. D. Milks
1st Lt. E. S. Huff
Capt. J. B. White
1st Lt. R. C. Roy
Capt. W. A. Waggonman
2nd Lt. L. W. Robb
1st Lt. M. B. Bush
FO. F. B. Westcott
2nd Lt. W. B. Standley
2nd Lt. H. L. Andrews
2nd Lt. W. E. Randall
1st Lt. R. J. Alexander
2nd Lt. W. W. Lerach
FO. H. B. Smith
2nd Lt. J. B. Wise, jr.
1st Lt. H. B. Farmer
2nd Lt. B. Trodler
1st Lt. E. W. Volt
2nd Lt. J. P. Smith
WOUNDED—EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. J. P. Brown
2nd Lt. W. G. Bush
1st Lt. C. E. Power
2nd Lt. R. L. Quelsier, III
Capt. T. A. Kelly
1st Lt. F. J. Witt
Capt. F. E. Batrus
1st Lt. W. W. May
2nd Lt. C. D. Leaphart
1st Lt. R. I. Taylor, jr.
2nd Lt. W. J. Percy
2nd Lt. T. E. Smith
1st Lt. S. Sorrell
Capt. C. J. Brouss
2nd Lt. H. C. Oyasato
Capt. J. Subar
1st Lt. L. V. Burke
2nd Lt. G. R. Ford
2nd Lt. J. A. Johnson
Capt. C. F. Yohe
2nd Lt. W. C. Morse
1st Lt. H. K. Pierce
1st Lt. H. L. Bryant
Capt. H. C. Maxwell
2nd Lt. T. E. Norman
1st Lt. D. W. List
1st Lt. J. T. Smith
Maj. J. P. Moorefield
Capt. C. E. Rothrock
Maj. S. E. Collins, jr.
2nd Lt. K. A. Ulrich
FO. P. W. Markwood
2nd Lt. J. S. Xanthopoulos
2nd Lt. G. G. Van Dyke
Capt. F. D. Coleman
1st Lt. G. F. Axner
2nd Lt. R. H. Tews
1st Lt. E. H. Bodde, jr.
2nd Lt. P. M. Yovetich
2nd Lt. B. Birmingham
1st Lt. S. L. Braithwaite
2nd Lt. D. W. Morgan
2nd Lt. G. L. Swift
1st Lt. E. F. Walsh, jr.
2nd Lt. H. G. Weinberg
2nd Lt. J. R. Zuteil
Capt. P. M. Hall
2nd Lt. M. H. Jones
1st Lt. W. P. Jones
1st Lt. C. M. Barnett
1st Lt. C. E. Power
FO. A. L. Marozas
1st Lt. M. G. Wild
2nd Lt. R. Blatt, jr.
2nd Lt. W. P. Latham
1st Lt. P. A. Mascari
2nd Lt. R. L. Harrell
1st Lt. O. M. Crawford

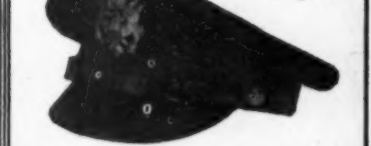
1st Lt. R. A. Ofstie
1st Lt. R. H. Anderson
1st Lt. J. L. Vining
2nd Lt. G. K. Woods
Capt. B. A. Blackmer
1st Lt. E. Outwater, II
2nd Lt. R. B. Eames
1st Lt. R. C. Kelly
1st Lt. J. L. Harris, jr.
1st Lt. C. W. Dupre
1st Lt. E. H. Clawson
2nd Lt. J. P. Drats
1st Lt. A. Clawson
1st Lt. E. J. Williams
1st Lt. E. C. Burtner
Capt. J. G. Suthoff
2nd Lt. J. R. Fuchs
1st Lt. E. B. Franks
2nd Lt. F. B. Johnson
2nd Lt. V. A. Alexander
2nd Lt. W. C. Meyer
2nd Lt. B. F. Paty, jr.
1st Lt. J. F. Price
Capt. W. T. E. Weed, II
1st Lt. R. C. McMurry
2nd Lt. E. D. Wright
1st Lt. D. H. Desaulniers
2nd Lt. J. R. Shearer
1st Lt. S. E. Nowlin
Capt. J. A. Smith
1st Lt. F. F. Heitman
2nd Lt. D. E. Swindell, jr.
Capt. J. E. Clark
Maj. F. H. Walsh
2nd Lt. W. E. Willoughby
2nd Lt. C. J. Barclay
2nd Lt. L. M. Clark
2nd Lt. R. D. Morris
2nd Lt. M. D. Buse
Capt. W. D. Campbell
2nd Lt. J. A. Dix
2nd Lt. J. W. Parker
Capt. E. J. Grindatti
2nd Lt. F. T. Wood
1st Lt. N. Rizzo
2nd Lt. J. B. Gustafson
Capt. S. J. Colvin
1st Lt. R. F. Hinderleiter
Capt. G. H. Hitchcock
Capt. R. E. Bederman
2nd Lt. J. O. Smith
2nd Lt. J. B. Clayton
Capt. J. W. Faurot
1st Lt. E. Grahn
1st Lt. J. O. Nelson
1st Lt. G. M. Deutman
2nd Lt. G. L. Dresdow, jr.
Capt. E. A. Perry
1st Lt. C. Jeffers
2nd Lt. J. D. Walsh
1st Lt. J. J. Loving
2nd Lt. D. E. Steele
2nd Lt. C. J. McAllister
Maj. E. B. Giller
1st Lt. D. N. Cordiner
Capt. G. Dorrington
2nd Lt. J. F. Whelan
Capt. M. E. Nelson
2nd Lt. M. E. Nichols
1st Lt. H. J. Bornhoff, jr.
1st Lt. E. C. Labelle
2nd Lt. T. P. Brennan, jr.
1st Lt. R. G. Carlson
2nd Lt. F. J. Burnham
2nd Lt. H. B. And
2nd Lt. C. A. Hansen
Capt. M. E. Davidson, jr.
1st Lt. D. O. Craycraft
2nd Lt. J. Maser
Capt. F. L. Zebely
2nd Lt. J. C. Rudd
1st Lt. J. N. Lowden
2nd Lt. J. E. Townes, jr.
1st Lt. H. H. Mumaw
1st Lt. J. M. Lowden
1st Lt. J. N. Page
Maj. R. J. Peabek
1st Lt. L. T. Mayes
2nd Lt. D. D. Willard
1st Lt. A. C. Wilson
2nd Lt. L. Whitig
2nd Lt. H. B. Fonde
1st Lt. F. B. Lowe
1st Lt. J. S. Butler
2nd Lt. W. N. Lance, jr.
2nd Lt. A. R. Shaffer
2nd Lt. B. F. Donathan
Capt. R. S. Snyder
2nd Lt. R. F. McCormick
2nd Lt. J. T. Callan
1st Lt. R. S. Grimmett
1st Lt. B. M. Daley
1st Lt. C. W. Flesher
2nd Lt. W. T. Menaskey, jr.
Capt. R. E. Richard
Capt. F. F. McAlpine
1st Lt. A. V. Cutler, jr.
1st Lt. J. Custer, jr.
2nd Lt. A. A. Doornhaag
1st Lt. B. J. Denhaag, jr.
CWO A. A. Wisniewski
2nd Lt. J. R. Driver
2nd Lt. D. L. Romer
2nd Lt. W. Vogt
1st Lt. L. J. Weaver
Capt. A. H. Friedman
1st Lt. R. O. Allen
1st Lt. R. D. Blickenstaff
2nd Lt. J. A. Browne, jr.
Capt. F. S. Peters

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Great Western
SINCE 1860
AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE
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RHEIMS, N. Y.

Army Casualties
(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. J. F. Gutknecht	2nd Lt. D. C. Adams	1st Lt. J. H. Box	Lt. Col. W. W. Tanner	2nd Lt. D. O. Konkle	1st Lt. H. J. Nealin
Capt. A. J. Teasler	Capt. C. E. Harris	1st Lt. T. P. Alvarez	1st Lt. F. V. Reale	2nd Lt. R. D. Carico	1st Lt. T. J. Reiss
Capt. R. B. Stroup	FO R. P. Russell	2nd Lt. R. F. Slaper	1st Lt. H. P. Ross	1st Lt. R. H. McGee	FO R. A. Revay
1st Lt. K. E. Trimble	2nd Lt. N. L. Buckley	Capt. M. L. Smith	2nd Lt. C. L. Sellers	1st Lt. A. S. Melli	1st Lt. E. L. Schneider
1st Lt. D. F. Coyle	2nd Lt. F. L. Heckard	1st Lt. W. G. Aldrich	2nd Lt. R. C. Kapp	1st Lt. F. A. Bukowski	2nd Lt. J. H. Hitt
1st Lt. W. H. Gustafson	2nd Lt. L. L. Dalton	2nd Lt. L. R. Traversy	2nd Lt. S. L. Moore, jr.	1st Lt. R. C. Johnson	1st Lt. R. K. Meredith
1st Lt. R. D. Mason	2nd Lt. R. E. Hines	1st Lt. J. C. Netherford	2nd Lt. H. H. Dine	1st Lt. W. P. Ware	2nd Lt. E. W. Shannon
1st Lt. V. A. Schwarz	Lt. Col. E. T. Podusaly	1st Lt. E. B. Bradford	Lt. Col. J. R. Morrison	Capt. A. R. Bozzo	Lt. Col. J. C. Speedie
2nd Lt. E. E. Norcross, jr.	1st Lt. W. E. Barrett	2nd Lt. G. E. Duffy	2nd Lt. N. Lo Curto	2nd Lt. V. E. Costanza	2nd Lt. R. C. Smith
1st Lt. T. B. Ranger	2nd Lt. A. T. Eden	2nd Lt. S. J. Fazio	2nd Lt. G. E. Duffy	2nd Lt. R. C. Smith	1st Lt. A. H. Stern
1st Lt. J. A. Mundy	1st Lt. J. H. Toole	1st Lt. E. R. Garrison	2nd Lt. H. E. Little	2nd Lt. H. E. Little	1st Lt. J. R. Magee
2nd Lt. C. E. Strohmeyer	2nd Lt. F. W. Clark	Maj. W. W. Morris	2nd Lt. F. S. Randolph	2nd Lt. F. S. Randolph	2nd Lt. C. D. Ring
Maj. J. D. Urso	1st Lt. B. B. Van Kora	Capt. J. L. Thompson	1st Lt. C. D. Ring	1st Lt. R. W. Stinson	Lt. Col. D. E. Townsend
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2nd Lt. A. G. Bunte	Capt. G. F. Charlton	1st Lt. H. L. Short	2nd Lt. H. L. Short	1st Lt. K. A. Andrew	1st Lt. A. E. Clegg
1st Lt. G. S. Stalcup	2nd Lt. H. C. Shambelin	Capt. A. T. Ralston	Capt. A. T. Ralston	1st Lt. L. E. Hayes	2nd Lt. L. E. Hayes
2nd Lt. W. W. Genom	2nd Lt. B. R. Etheridge	1st Lt. R. E. Herrick	1st Lt. M. L. Killian, jr.	2nd Lt. E. T. Woolf	1st Lt. R. V. Canders, jr.
2nd Lt. M. E. Albers	Capt. C. H. Hansen	1st Lt. C. W. Koburger	1st Lt. W. E. Fox	1st Lt. R. S. Beck	Capt. W. A. Sisson
2nd Lt. E. W. Barthel	2nd Lt. M. E. Albers	1st Lt. F. G. Ralston, jr.	1st Lt. F. G. Ralston, jr.	1st Lt. J. A. Ure	1st Lt. C. C. Haskell
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1st Lt. M. Jensen	2nd Lt. L. A. Donlon	2nd Lt. R. E. Artz	2nd Lt. R. E. Leffel	2nd Lt. H. L. Holycross	2nd Lt. H. L. Holycross
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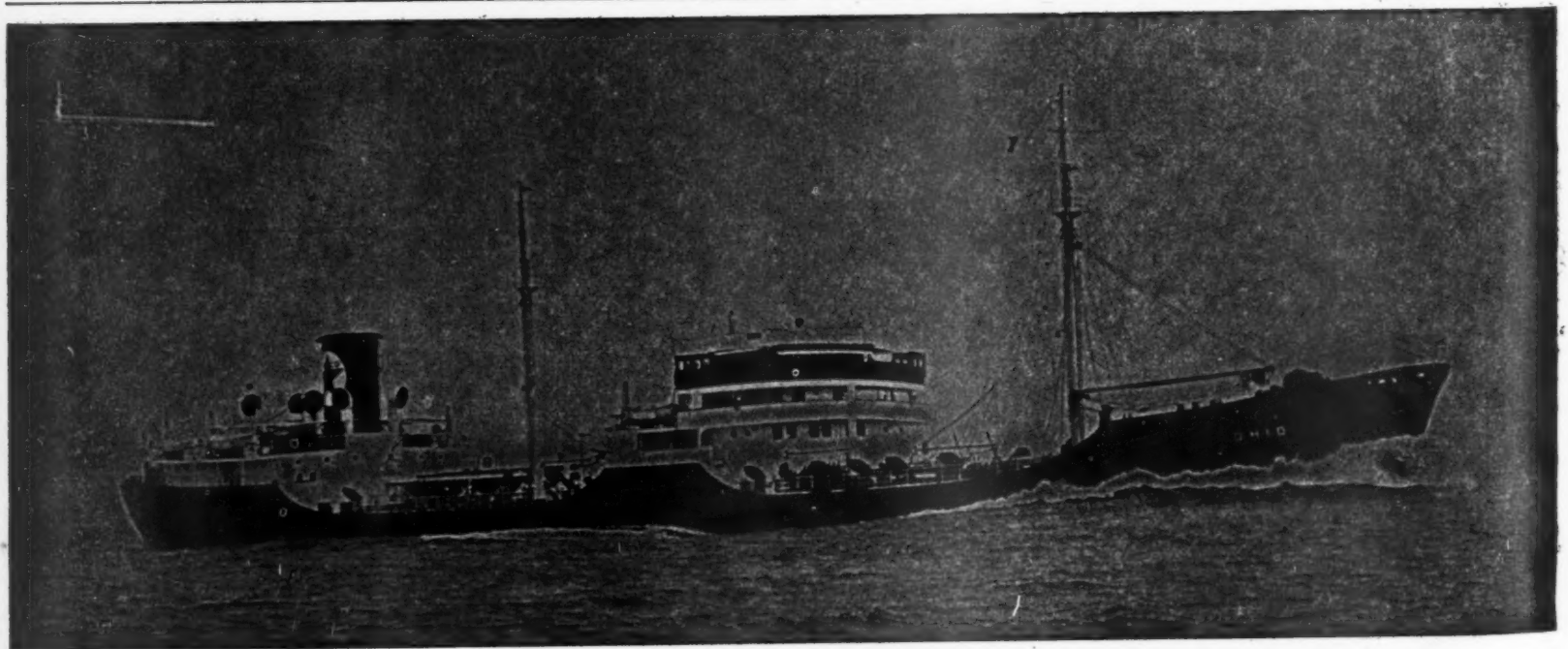
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2nd Lt. C. R. Wood 1st Lt. M. Ornelas
1st Lt. I. Silverhart 1st Lt. R. E. Lee
Capt. C. A. Ferris 1st Lt. F. Costello
2d Lt. H. C. Ell 2nd Lt. W. M. Dickin-
son
1st Lt. G. A. Bishop 2nd Lt. W. V. Jorgen-
sen
2nd Lt. J. A. Green 1st Lt. E. A. Moor-
er
1st Lt. H. K. Kelly 1st Lt. A. Wells, jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Brewer
2nd Lt. J. H. Mooney

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gomery
1st Lt. J. C. Seagren
2nd Lt. J. Berman
Lt. Col. E. D. Jessup
1st Lt. A. C. Jones
Capt. A. P. Pollick
Capt. V. L. Capen
2nd Lt. J. E. Smith
2nd Lt. G. R. Fisher
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1st Lt. G. H. Neute-
boom
1st Lt. G. J. Scheideg-
er
Capt. A. S. Miller, jr.
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2nd Lt. J. M. Robert-
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2nd Lt. P. E. Robenolt
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2nd Lt. M. A. Grzy-
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2nd Lt. P. McGuire
1st Lt. L. Stephens
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1st Lt. C. M. Harman,
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Capt. L. A. Smith
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ton
2nd Lt. R. L. Fries
1st Lt. J. J. Beard
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ton
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1st Lt. John Stein, jr.
Capt. C. O. Fisher
Capt. M. A. Meaker
1st Lt. R. I. Franzen
1st Lt. C. M. Keen, jr.
2d Lt. W. H. McQuinn
2nd Lt. J. P. Moore,
jr.
2nd Lt. H. N. Flowers
2nd Lt. P. L. Herten-
stein
FO. M. E. Felder
Capt. L. W. Morrow
Capt. D. Weinbaum
2nd Lt. F. E. Barton
1st Lt. J. A. Frels
2nd Lt. J. R. Samuels
1st Lt. T. W. McCune
2nd Lt. W. E. Heath
FO. M. J. Mhoock
Capt. C. L. Barnett
Capt. T. M. La Patka
1st Lt. E. T. Murphy
2nd Lt. R. M. Ley
2nd Lt. A. W. Pohle
1st Lt. F. P. Benfer
2nd Lt. E. W. Bush
1st Lt. W. H. Ayer
1st Lt. A. O. Belknap
2nd Lt. J. E. Bolle
1st Lt. T. N. Baer
2nd Lt. D. E. Howie
FO. V. D. Datlenko
2nd Lt. W. R. Dey
1st Lt. M. S. Thaler
2nd Lt. B. W. Kil-
lough
2nd Lt. C. E. May
2nd Lt. R. H. Arm-
strong
2nd Lt. R. E. Beach
2nd Lt. J. J. Hand
1st Lt. W. R. Hoffman
2nd Lt. J. M. Holland
2nd Lt. C. C. Corey
2nd Lt. M. F. House-
man
2nd Lt. J. M. Daross
1st Lt. R. L. Page
2nd Lt. G. W. McGrew
1st Lt. R. B. Orcutt
2nd Lt. H. S. Ras-
mussen
2nd Lt. A. Carline
FO. N. R. Cobb
2nd Lt. G. M. Alseth,
jr.
1st Lt. G. B. Ashley
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2nd Lt. S. R. Dorsey
2nd Lt. F. K. Jones
2nd Lt. M. W. Galo-
wich
1st Lt. M. K. Grant
Capt. R. S. Hansen
1st Lt. G. D. Hicks
1st Lt. W. J. Kinzie
2nd Lt. S. G. Lefte-
nant
FO. W. C. J. Murphy
2nd Lt. J. J. Rich
2nd Lt. H. G. Gebble
1st Lt. S. J. Wechsler

FO. G. J. Widawsky
2d Lt. W. F. Williams
Capt. E. L. Baum-
garten
1st Lt. J. W. Paul, jr.
2nd Lt. S. M. Hart
2nd Lt. J. P. Abell
2nd Lt. R. G. Ester-
lein
1st Lt. H. G. Brick-
house
2d Lt. E. J. Schramm
2nd Lt. M. V. Duslar-
witz
FO. B. P. Scruggs,
jr.
FO. S. J. Julliano
2nd Lt. R. L. Estes
FO. M. O. Ryan

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2nd Lt. H. P. Papan-
drew
2nd Lt. J. J. Won-
draek
1st Lt. C. E. Brittain
2nd Lt. C. E. Coats
2nd Lt. R. N. Poun-
tain
1st Lt. R. W. Done
Capt. L. M. Durham
2nd Lt. W. H. Bake-
well
2nd Lt. G. L. Goddard
1st Lt. M. MacKenzie
1st Lt. W. E. Filbert

2nd Lt. R. L. Miller
1st Lt. E. M. Rudof-
sky
2nd Lt. I. Gendelman
2nd Lt. A. N. Hett
2nd Lt. G. N. Chaffin,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Alexan-
der
2d Lt. J. M. Danovits
Capt. W. L. Collins,
jr.
2nd Lt. A. H. Jones
1st Lt. C. H. Lamar
Capt. W. L. Flite
2nd Lt. R. B. Mers

(Please turn to Page 1173)

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard released for publication since 7 December 1941 now total 106,741 as follows: Dead, 41,869; wounded, 50,036; missing, 10,588; and prisoners of war, 4,248.

Those released this week are:

DEAD

U. S. Navy

Comdr. D. R. Stephan Lt. H. R. Hamner
Lt. Comdr. M. G. McCormick Ens. E. E. Brockman
Lt. A. G. McEwen Mch. B. McK. Wood

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) S. S. Cook Lt. (jg) H. Lee, jr.
Lt. A. E. Moore Lt. (jg) A. S. Bazzell
*Lt. C. T. M. Goertz Lt. (jg) W. J. Lahey
Lt. (jg) F. D. O'Neill Ens. G. A. Heratam
Lt. W. D. Wolman Lt. (jg) C. W. Settles
Ens. R. W. Washburn Lt. (jg) C. S. Strom
Lt. (jg) M. W. Bartmess Ens. B. D. Witschen
Lt. (jg) R. B. Graham Lt. (jg) M. A. Delmes
Lt. W. E. Bartlett Ens. R. L. Curnutt
Lt. (jg) R. S. Nichols Lt. G. E. Ockey
Lt. (jg) W. J. Lay Lt. (jg) D. L. Willis
*Ens. J. B. Higgins Lt. (jg) H. G. Hicks
Ens. J. E. Watson Ens. S. B. Kobielski
*Lt. J. M. Alston Ens. R. T. Elliott, jr.
Ens. H. L. Hotchkiss Ens. D. H. Croy

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. B. W. Green 2nd Lt. E. P. C. Con-

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Capt. A. B. Norford 1st Lt. C. D. Ruch
Capt. W. E. Roques 1st Lt. D. B. Thayer
1st Lt. H. J. Moore Capt. D. B. Thayer
1st Lt. S. C. Balthrop 1st Lt. J. J. Bottalico,
1st Lt. P. B. Hazlett jr.
2nd Lt. B. T. Bonner 2nd Lt. D. E. Erick-
son
2nd Lt. C. R. Miller
2nd Lt. E. L. Iverson 2nd Lt. T. M. Pepe

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy

Lt. T. LeR. Clear, II CM. Jep Holman
Lt. P. P. Vail, jr.

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) C. M. Howard Lt. J. J. Horovitz
Lt. (jg) F. J. Borchard Lt. O. B. Laws
Lt. (jg) E. R. Master-son Ens. J. W. Leary
Lt. (jg) R. K. B. Cou-son Ens. C. V. Higman
Lt. (jg) T. M. Eger Lt. R. J. Nelson
Lt. (jg) E. M. Steph-ens, jr. PCik. J. W. Holmes
Lt. (jg) J. F. Mudge Lt. (jg) E. C. Lawson,
Ens. J. L. Waller Lt. (jg) R. Walters
Ens. J. R. Le Moyn

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. C. T. Young, III Maj. J. H. Gustafson

Maj. J. W. Antonelli 2nd Lt. C. H. Kirk-
ham
Maj. R. E. Carey 1st Lt. W. C. Burnside
Capt. R. B. Carney, jr. 2nd Lt. J. D. Houston

Capt. J. F. Ross, jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. P. F. Caruso 1st Lt. J. W. Clark
Maj. R. H. Davidson 2nd Lt. J. H. Murphy,
2nd Lt. R. F. Hagamen jr.

2nd Lt. E. J. Conklin 2nd Lt. M. I. Ryan
2nd Lt. R. R. Correll, jr. 1st Lt. W. C. Hofer
2nd Lt. E. R. Egbert 2nd Lt. G. S. How-
land, jr.

2nd Lt. E. R. Egbert 2nd Lt. L. Connick, jr.
1st Lt. R. C. Euler 1st Lt. C. L. Steel, III
1st Lt. M. B. Walsh, jr. 2nd Lt. J. H. Gorbey

2nd Lt. J. J. Sweeney 1st Lt. F. M. Pulliam
1st Lt. K. W. Foun-2nd Lt. E. T. Smiley
tain 1st Lt. R. A. Britton
2nd Lt. J. R. Cud-1st Lt. R. F. Mitchell
worth Capt. J. G. White
1st Lt. M. Gales Capt. E. H. Rodgers
2nd Lt. Leon Van 2nd Lt. E. T. Smiley
Devender 1st Lt. R. A. Britton

2nd Lt. S. C. Donald-1st Lt. R. F. Mitchell
son Maj. J. F. Salmon
Capt. W. A. Cantrel 2nd Lt. F. L. Toomey
Capt. S. C. McDaniel 1st Lt. B. G. Nicks
2nd Lt. B. C. McMinn Capt. J. J. McCarthy
1st Lt. C. C. Collins 2nd Lt. T. J. Yund
2nd Lt. K. E. Riley Capt. J. H. Fisher
1st Lt. C. F. Horvath Maj. E. V. Daxler
1st Lt. E. A. Hedahl 1st Lt. S. Kurta
2nd Lt. R. H. Sand-2nd Lt. E. R. Samuels
berg 1st Lt. W. P. Elsey,
1st Lt. K. L. Caskey jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Reich Capt. L. W. Cracraft
Capt. R. Makofako 1st Lt. G. G. Conoley
Capt. J. W. Key 1st Lt. C. M. R. Han-
2nd Lt. K. A. Holland son
1st Lt. A. M. Stanley 1st Lt. C. M. R. Han-
1st Lt. H. C. Weeks son

MISSING

U. S. Navy

Comdr. J. C. Hollings-1st Lt. (jg) M. H. Geor-
worth gius
Lt. Comdr. Richard D. 1st Lt. (jg) J. W. Wynn
Sampan

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. G. K. Larsen Ens. P. A. Casebeer
Lt. (jg) C. W. Dyser Lt. R. E. Gardner, jr.
Lt. (jg) J. H. Hud- Lt. (jg) R. J. Walsh,
gins jr.

Lt. C. L. Dozark Lt. (jg) W. C. Ed-
mund

Lt. (jg) E. B. Deiss, Ens. J. A. B. Dend-
jr. inger

Lt. (jg) M. S. Ham- Lt. (jg) A. S. Bearwa
mond Lt. (jg) N. J. Duncan
Lt. (jg) W. W. Lip- Lt. (jg) C. E. Welck-
combe, jr. hardt

Ens. J. A. Marvin Ens. E. M. Bailey, jr.
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Lt. (jg) F. M. Haas, Ens. W. E. Hooton
jr. Lt. P. T. Cypret

Lt. W. Y. Bullock Lt. (jg) H. A. Hey-
man

Lt. M. Leonard Ens. P. C. Lacy
Ens. N. L. Hannah Ens. H. J. Murphy
Ens. R. Gould Lt. V. L. Tebo

Lt. (jg) H. W. How- Ens. R. W. Hunter
ard, jr. Ens. D. C. Loomis

Lt. G. R. Watkins Ens. W. R. Rankin
Lt. (jg) W. C. Mat- Ens. H. M. See
thews Ens. D. W. Moffit

Lt. (jg) S. F. Posey Lt. (jg) A. L. Althans, Ens. J. Large
jr.

U. S. Marine Corps
2d Lt. R. C. B. Sherry

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. J. L. Brown 2nd Lt. I. F. Cartney

*Previously reported missing.

Okinawa Officer Shortage

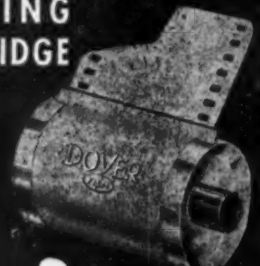
Field reports describing action in the heightening fight for Okinawa disclosed this week that at one time during the fighting Col. James E. Landrum, divisional G-3 officer personally assumed command of a battalion, while sections of the 77th and 98th Divisions were reported operating under a single command directed by Brig. Gen. C. M. Easley.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill openly bid this week for an early conference with Premier Stalin. That the Soviet leader will respond favorably is confidently expected. It is inconceivable that he would go so far as to rebuff his Allies. Moreover, Europe's "frightful state of confusion," to quote Mr. Churchill, the clashing of vital interests and aims, and the differences in interpretation of the Yalta agreements, which are disturbing to the relations of the Big Three, demand that precise understandings be reached so that order may be promptly established in the Old World. Such a condition is as important to Russia as it is to England and the United States, and that Moscow so realizes is evident from the earnestness with which it is aiding in the fashioning of the charter for the proposed International Peace and Security organization. Again, Marshal Stalin is anxious for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of his devastated country, and has sought American aid which President Truman is entirely willing to grant. Forbidden by law to grant lend-lease for post-war assistance, the President is under the necessity now that Germany has collapsed, of revising all agreements covering this method of war prosecution. All our Allies against Japan will continue to receive lend-lease, and as to Russia, which so far is neutral in this struggle, we will continue it when justified on the basis of adequate information regarding the essential nature of Soviet military requirements and in the light of competing demands. Obviously this leaves the door wide open for us to supply Russia when we are informed of her prospective military needs. Further, there is available for Russia's post-war aid the increased resources of the Export-Import Bank, and the President has asked Congress to repeal the Johnson act forbidding private interests to make loans to a country in default of its World War I obligations, of which Russia is one. Of importance to Russia also is the Bretton-Woods agreement, which the President is pressing Congress to approve.

But there are many other considerations involved in the decision of Marshal Stalin respecting the invitation for the Big Three to confer. Russia is not only a European but an Asiatic power, and its action affects conditions and policies throughout the entire Far Eastern Continent and the Pacific. Japan, China and Thailand as well as the French government which is concerned over the fate of its Indo-Chinese dependency, would look upon the meeting as proof of the solidarity of the three Allies in Asia as well as in Europe. To Japan it would appear ominous since it would seem that its efforts to maintain Russian neutrality are doomed to failure. To conciliate Moscow, Japan now places the blame for German collapse upon the unwise strategy of Hitler in attacking the Soviet Union and has denounced the useless pact she made with the Axis Powers. China would be encouraged by the prospect that the Allies would agree upon a policy which would result in the independence and integrity of her territory, would be stimulated to greater war effort and especially to support of the Armies we will land somewhere on the Chinese coast. Thailand, with which we are not at war, and which has representatives in Washington and London, would be the more anxious to rid itself of Japanese influence and reestablish friendly relations with the western Powers. Indeed, all reports show that Japanese defeats, the frequent bombing Bangkok has suffered, and the prospect of invasion by Lord Mountbatten's Armies now operating in Burma, have accelerated the movement in that country to overthrow the Puppet Government and establish one that will ask for peace. Should this occur Japanese prestige, already seriously damaged, would descend to a new low.

In announcing his desire for a meeting with Messrs. Churchill and Stalin, the President revealed that, if held, it would not occur immediately or at San Francisco. His uncertainty as to the date and place was attributed to a variety of reasons. It is necessary to consider the convenience of Marshal Stalin, who because of the exigencies of the war, was unwilling to leave Russia except when he attended the conference at near-by Teheran. Mr. Churchill would like the conference to be held in London, but there is no prospect of the selection of that city. Paris is out of the question because of the attitude of General de Gaulle, who has found cause for resentment in the President's statement that France would not be represented at the Conference. This announcement led to a strong French protest, which will be disregarded. It is recalled that de Gaulle was not asked to attend the Yalta conference, and deliberately rebuffed President Roosevelt when the latter sought a meeting with him to explain the decisions that had been reached and to describe the care with which French interests had been protected. A dramatic place for the meeting would be Berlin or should the devastation of that city prevent proper accommodation, Potsdam or Leipzig. In the capital of conquered Germany it is pointed out, the Big Three would give a demonstration of unity which would impress the world, and as it would be under Russian military control, there would not be the intrigue, confusion and national pressures which impeded the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

There is sound justification for the President's prediction that the Big Three meeting will not take place immediately. First of all, the Allies are agreed that the first business to be transacted is the creation of the International Peace and Security Organization. The progress being made at San Francisco promises the signature of the charter early in June. Then will come the meeting probably in London, of the Foreign Ministers of the three States, at which will be settled numerous questions that will be secondary to the disputes that contain the germs of peril to Allied relations. Meanwhile, the Governments will be busily engaged in discussing differences which are capable of adjustment through diplomatic channels. In this category is the final delineation of the zones of occupation for Germany and Austria. Roughly they have been defined except in the case of France, which wants more of the Rhineland than Britain, which is holding to Cologne, is disposed to grant; and Yugo-Slavia feels that she should participate in the occupation of Austria. There is also the question of the date when the Allied Control Mission shall begin to function in Berlin, and the character of the administration it shall impose. These were matters which General Eisenhower discussed with Prime Minister Churchill in London this week. The United States has organized its delegation on the Mission. Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay is the deputy under General Eisenhower. Assisting him are Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, who will be assistant deputy and military governor; Former Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas, who will be adviser to the deputy military governor; Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley who will have charge of the Naval division; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, A.C., in charge of the air division; Ambassador Robert Murphy, chief of the Political division; Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, A.C., Chief of the Internal Affairs Communication Division; Brig.

Gen. John A. Appleton, chief of the Transport division; Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, chief of the Economics Division; Joseph B. Kennan, deputy director of the Manpower division, and John Nicholas Brown, special adviser on monuments and Fine Arts. The British and Russian Governments will soon announce their delegations. As soon as conditions permit, the Allied Control Mission will formally meet and start the important work confided to it. Mr. Churchill correctly stated that it is the general aim of the Allies that the Germans themselves should administer their affairs in obedience to Allied direction. This would seem to be in conflict with General Clay's statement that the military government in Germany will be conducted entirely through Army channels, and the view expressed by Ambassador Murphy that the extent of German participation in administration would be, for a long time, on low levels. As a matter of fact there is no conflict in these comments, since the Allied Control Mission under General Eisenhower, probably Field Marshals Zhukov and Alexander and a Frenchman designated by General de Gaulle, will administer the country through the Armies in the respective zones, and subordinate to the Army officers and carrying out their instructions, will be Germans who have never had Nazi connections.

In the matter of the prosecution of war criminals, there has been delay through the failure of the Allied War Crimes Commission to be officially informed of the Nazi and Fascists who have been captured. It will be the duty of this Commission to render indictments such as a Grand Jury would do, and those indictments will be examined by the prosecutors of the Four Governments and the persons against whom cases surely can be made will be placed on trial before an international military tribunal. The President named Associate Justice Jackson as the principal American prosecutor, and the latter has appointed as his assistants, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, Chief of the Office of Strategic Services, Sidney S. Alderman, and Assistant Attorney General Francis M. Shea, all experienced lawyers. White House Press Secretary Ross announced that whether German General Staff officers would be tried or not would be determined by Justice Jackson and his British, Russian and French colleagues. One thing is certain, and that is there will be carried out the Yalta agreement to break up the German General Staff, which has "repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism." This means either trial or denial of military service for the men who served on this organization.

There has been considerable criticism of Anglo-American recognition of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as the head of the Government of Germany. Yet that recognition was essential in order to insure the political surrender required, and to serve as the source for the instructions to surrender issued to the German contingents on land, afloat and in the air. The fact that German Armies, ships and airplanes have submitted to the conquerors—German submarines are now in American as well as British possession—is ample justification for the dealings with Doenitz and certain other selected German officers. However, those men are regarded as prisoners of war, and such status undoubtedly will appease the Russians, who have been sharply critical of the consideration the Americans and the British have shown their captives. That criticism extended to England and the United States when American officers displayed excessive courtesy to Field Marshal Goering. The conduct of those officers brought a sharp rebuke from General Eisenhower. Another matter of difficulty and negotiation has been the return by the Russians of Americans who were German prisoners and who were freed when the Red Armies overran the camps where they were interned. Complaint has been made that the Reds were slow in delivering the men to our Armies, but the explanation offered is the confusion which followed in the wake of operations and difficulty of identification, perhaps caused by ignorance of English. The United States has organized its representation on the Reparations Commission, which is to meet in Moscow. President Truman holds that the question of reparations to be exacted from Germany is "closely related to the task of insuring a lasting peace." In other words, he is determined that the reparations "in kind will provide the maximum of rehabilitation and restoration of overrun territory," and that they shall insure the permanent disarmament of the country. Germany will be required to replace the industrial machinery she destroyed, and arsenals, aviation plants and other war-making establishments will be transferred bodily to other lands. There may be dispute about the use of German labor which Russia and France particularly are demanding, but it is expected that some method will be devised which will prevent such use from taking on the aspect of slavery.

Adjustment of all the above questions will produce an atmosphere which will facilitate agreements on the controversies which are far more explosive in character. These disputes relate basically to the kind of governments to be provided for liberated countries and to conflicting territorial ambitions. Among the former are the character of the Provisional Government of Poland, with Marshal Stalin emphatic in his determination that his creature, the Lublin Government, shall not be required to include personnel unacceptable to him; the Russian action in organizing without the promised consultation, a provisional Government for Austria, which, although the United States and Great Britain have refused it recognition, has issued a formal declaration of independence; the Russian installation of a pro-Soviet Government in Roumania, and Russian exclusive domination of Hungary and Bulgaria. Mr. Churchill warned—and the warning obviously was addressed to Moscow—that there would be troublesome times ahead if totalitarian or police Governments were to take the place of the German invaders. Under the Yalta agreements, such governments are to be democratic. The territorial controversies involve practically every country in Europe. Poland's boundaries yet must be established. French troops have crossed the Italian border and are occupying coveted areas; Yugo-Slavia, under Soviet domination, is clashing with the Anglo-American Allies over the occupation of Italian Istria and Trieste, which she wishes to annex; and Greece is urging her right to Rhodes and the Dodecanese islands. The palms of Turkey and Ethiopia also are itching. There are other states which want additional territory. Upon all we are serving the same notice, that boundaries are not to be changed by force or otherwise, save at the Peace Conference. On this the Big Three appear at least on the surface, to be agreed.

Doubtless contributing to the President's suggestion that the proposed conference will not occur immediately, is his anxiety concerning the presidential succession. True, with air travel safeguarded as it is, there is little danger, but as Mr. Truman has shown since he has been in the White House, his first concern is the country. He took over the presidential office upon the death of Mr. Roosevelt without the slightest disturbance of the government or the people's welfare. It was a tribute to the stability of our form of democracy, as he and those around him feel. Under existing law, should anything happen to him, he would be succeeded by the Secretary of State. Besides his relative inexperience in diplomatic affairs, Mr. Stettinius is not familiar with Government, and, moreover, is not recognized as a leader of the Democratic Party. Democratic leaders in Congress feel that in the

Interest of the country as well as the Party, he should be transferred, perhaps to the Embassy in London, and be replaced by a national and party figure. Their choice seems to be ex-Justice Byrnes, who has had several conferences with the President. Mr. Truman, however, has not revealed his choice.

Army Ground Forces—A total of \$31,401.63 has been subscribed to the Seventh War Loan Drive by civilian and military personnel at the headquarters, according to a report issued this week on the initial phase of the drive. The amount includes both cash purchases and allotments.

Lt. Col. Gus N. Gillinghouse, INF, former secretary of the Army Ground Forces Board in the Mediterranean theater of operations, was at headquarters this week. He conferred with officers in various sections. Also present for conference purposes were Col. J. A. Dabney, G-3, Second Army, and Col. M. F. Sullivan, G-4, Second Army.

Officers newly assigned for permanent duty at this headquarters include Col. William G. Bartlett, CAV, assigned to the Ground G-1 Section; Col. Julian J. Ewell, INF, Ground G-3 Section; Col. David D. Zink, INF, Ground G-1 Section; Lt. Col. James P. Smith, FA, Ground G-3 Section; Maj. David W. Mahaney, CAC, Ground G-1 Section; Capt. Harry C. Schleh, INF, Ground G-1 Section; 1st Lt. Harry P. Psomas, INF, Ground G-1 Section and WO (Jg) Vernon P. Forbord, USA, Ground Adjutant General's Section.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—The 1st Cavalry Division recorded a small phase of its glorious combat history with the receipt this week at the Cavalry School of a silver cup presented to the division by the liberated internees of the Santo Tomas prison in Manila. Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, Commandant of the Cavalry School, opened the package in the presence of former members of the division.

The memento itself held a particular significance for General Grimes, for among the prisoners freed from the notorious prison were the commandant's niece, Mrs. Windham Stafford, her husband and three children. They had been in captivity for three years.

First Cavalrymen present included Col. Lester A. Sprinkle, Executive Officer, the Cavalry School, and former observer with the division on Leyte; Capt. Richard Morris of Athens, Ga., veteran of the Admiralties; 1st Sgt. John Coppinger of Abilene, Tex.; 1st Sgt. Norman E. Ford of Burkburnette, Tex.; and Pvt. Jesus A. Cordova, Globe, Ariz. also veterans of the Admiralty Island Campaign.

Capt. Marjorie C. Mumma, WAC, of the Staff and Faculty, the Cavalry School, has been granted 20 days' terminal leave effective 25 April 1945. Upon completion of her leave, Capt. Mumma will leave the service and will make her home with her husband, Capt. James Mumma. They will reside at Ft. Riley, where he is stationed.

ARMORED CENTER—Members of the old 13th Cavalry celebrated organization day at Fort Knox on 1 May with a reunion gathering at the NCO Club attended by two former commanders—Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, now Commanding General, Armored Center, and Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, now Commandant of the Armored School. Maj. Wayne R. Cook, former Adjutant of the organization, gave the highlights of the unit's history.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Col. Gordon P. Savage has assumed the duties of executive officer of the ARTC.

Col. I. G. Walker has been assigned to head the Plans and Training Section (S-3) of the ARTC.

Lt. Col. Arthur W. McDaniels, former executive officer of the 1st Regiment, ARTC, has assumed command of the 1st Regiment succeeding Col. Savage.

ARMORED SCHOOL—Assignment of Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Althaus as commanding general of School Troops has been announced by Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Armored School Commandant. Gen. Althaus succeeded Brig. Gen. J. E. Harriman, who has been transferred from Fort Knox.

Heading a list of other Armored School assignments was Col. Rothwell H. Brown, who has been appointed director of the Tank Department. He succeeded Lt. Col. Bogardus S. Cairns, who was transferred to the Tactics Department. Col. Brown returned to the United States recently after three years in Burma.

Other officers recently assigned to the Armored School include: Lt. Col. Nathaniel O. Whitlaw, Maj. Frank J. Chiolino, Capt. James F. Hackman and Capt. Gerald S. Yeltier, all of the Tactics Department; Capt. Clyde K. Smith, Capt. George C. Romelsberger and 1st Lt. Osborne S. Cox, all of the Company Department; 2nd Lt. John J. Deck, Tank Department; 2nd Lt. Selwyn Goodman and 2nd Lt. Charles R. Herman, Training Group, and WO (Jg) Kenneth E. Flagle, Commandant and Staff Section.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—Maj. Gen. O. M. Lund, director of Royal Artillery, British Army, War Office, London, visited this headquarters on a tour of the Antiaircraft Command, Antiaircraft Artillery School and the Antiaircraft Artillery Board. Gen. Lund also witnessed the firing of heavy antiaircraft guns at the Hueco and Orogrande firing ranges.

1st Lt. John C. McPherson arrived at this headquarters to take up his duties with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, AA Command.

INFANTRY SCHOOL—Gains announced by the Academic Department of The Infantry School include: Weapons Section—Maj. Edwin A. Edris, Capt. Russell J. Wilkey and Lt. Robert B. Gossett; Automotive Section—Capt. Norman E. Barry and Capt. Alfred Medendrop and WO (Jg) Virgil G. Hager; Communications Section—CWO William R. Grace, Jr. Losses announced were: Secretary's office—Col. Edward C. Pierson; Tactical Section—Lt. Col. Donald H. Hale; Lt. Jack M. Crutchfield.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, commandant of the Field Artillery School, resumed his duties at Fort Sill, upon his return from a tour of the battle sectors in Germany where he conferred with artillery commanders and observed artillery units in action.

Col. Lloyd S. Partridge, formerly with the War Department G-3 Section in Washington, D. C., has been named S-2 of the Field Artillery School. Col. Partridge succeeds Col. Francis H. Boucher, who left last month on a special assignment.

The Field Artillery School's 179th AGF Band, directed by CWO Charles B. Tyler, left 14 May to tour Oklahoma and Kansas in the promotion of the Seventh War Loan.

Officers assigned as members of the staff and faculty of the Field Artillery School last week follow: Maj. Peter F. King, Department of Combined Arms; Maj. Vernon E. Pellow, Observation; Capt. Harry B. Baskette, Gunnery; Capt. John W. Hair, S-1 Section; 1st Lt. George J. Cumming, 1st Lt. Lawrence S. McCollom and 1st Lt. Clarence R. Snyder, Motors.

Army Service Forces—Addressing a congratulatory cable to Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Communications Zone Commanding General for the ETO, Secretary of War Stimson said that "the great numbers of troops involved and the scope of operations made supply of our forces on the Western Front a tremendous task. You successfully surmounted all logistical obstacles and thus played a vital role in the achievement of complete victory over Germany. During the long period when so many of our forces were in Great Britain you discharged your functions in their care and supervision with superb efficiency, great human understanding, and diplomacy."

In transmitting the message to troops of his command, General Lee said, "Your share in VE-Day is a mighty one, well-earned and fully deserved."

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Celebration of Ordnance Day on 14 May, marking a 133rd anniversary, coincided this week with War Department disclosure that since Pearl Harbor, the Army and 40 Allied nations have received over 43 billion rounds of rifle and machinegun ammunition, over 1 billion artillery projectiles, more than 17 million rifles and pistols, nearly 3 million machine guns, approximately 600,000 artillery weapons, and 3,500,000 vehicles including 100,000 tanks.

More than half a million Ordnance troops were trained for combat and technical assignments, the War Department reported, while Lt. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of the Ordnance Department, founded in 1812 with a strength of 14 officers, said "we are determined to supply our troops with such quantities of weapons of such high quality that complete triumph over Japan will be insured at the least possible

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Cost Accounting	Plumbing and Heating
Bridge Engineering	Public Works
Building Contractors	Engineering
Business Management	Radio, General
Civil Engineering	Radio, Operating
Civil Service	Rayon Weaving
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Diesel Engines—	Sanitary Engineering
Diesel Electric	Salesmanship
Drafting	Spanish
Electrical Engineering	Steam Engineering
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Electronics	Textiles
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"I'm minding it for the keeper."

cost in American lives."

TRANSPORTATION CORPS—Three million men in the ETO "have a boat to catch," Maj. Gen. Frank S. Ross, Chief of Transportation, ETO, disclosed in a report which said that service and some combat troops immediately needed in the China, Burma-India and Pacific theaters will leave first. Battle casualties will be returned as rapidly as they are able to travel, General Ross declared, pointing out that transfer of all personnel except the Army of Occupation will require more than a year to complete.

Three ports, operated by the Transportation Corps, have been earmarked as outlets for supplies and men, while a huge assembly area will process and divert personnel to whichever ports have the ships to handle them. Staging areas are to be set up near each port, with plans calling for integrated movement of troops designed to reduce to a minimum the waiting periods at these points of embarkation.

All men with sufficient points to return to the United States for discharge who are in units scheduled for other theaters will be transferred from these units at the staging areas, General Ross said.

Meantime, the War Department revealed that the first hospital ship to land in the United States after VE-Day docked at the Charleston, S. C. Port of Embarkation on 10 May, with 707 wounded men from the ETO. Newest of a fleet of 20 Transportation Corps mercy liners, the ship was the Ernestine Koranda, named after an Army nurse killed in a Southwest Pacific plane crash in December, 1943. It was the vessel's maiden voyage, the War Department said.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—From Paris comes word that 60 days after VE-Day all battle casualties in the ETO whose hospitalization is expected to exceed two months will be evacuated to the United States, with approximately 16 per cent slated for transport by air. At the same time it was reported that medical installations in England, France, and Belgium will be returned to their respective governments as Army needs decrease, while a training program for the redeployment of medical units to other theaters is being established. The announcement said that during the battle of Europe, our medical installations treated 340,000 casualties, with a total of 198,000 being returned to duty from the 195 army military fixed installations. Deaths in hospitals as of 13 April totaled 12,000.

And from Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General, was the statement that the Medical Department will now begin an even bigger job than they have been doing, with the consequent result that there is no immediate prospect for the general release of personnel. It was pointed out that one of the biggest tasks ahead will be to give physical examinations to some 3,500,000 soldiers before they leave Europe. "Practically all officers and men in the Medical Department came in for the emergency," General Kirk declared, "and so far as we are concerned the emergency is far from over."

In a recapitulation of medical statistics, the War Department reported this week that the death rate of wounded men who lived long enough to reach surgery is eight per cent, as contrasted with a 24 per cent figure for World War I. The low rate has been achieved in spite of the fact that chest wounds—which with head and abdominal wounds are the most fatal type of battle surgery—are more serious in this war because of the increase in bomb fragments.

The War Department told how Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, chief consultant in surgery, a former president of the American Medical Association, and a famous cancer surgeon, was charged with responsibility for the Army's thoracic surgery. Additionally, the War Department's release mentioned the work of Lt. Col. Howard E. Snyder, surgical consultant to the Fifth Army; Maj. Thomas H. Burford, Lt. Col. Brian Blades, in charge of the chest center at Walter Reed General Hospital; Maj. Paul C. Samson, Maj. Leo J. Fitzpatrick, Lt. Col. Charles S. Welch, and Capt. John N. Tuhy. Also mentioned in the report were Col. Noland B. Carter, Lt. Col. Michael E. DeBailey, Lt. Col. Paul W. Sanger, Col. Edward D. Churchill, Maj. Edward F. Parker, Maj. Benjamin Burbank, and Capt. David J. Dugan.

Col. Crawford F. Sams, GSC, Chief of the Supply Branch, Supply Division, G-4, has been awarded the Typhus Commission Medal for service from January to August, 1943. The citation said that "as Chief Surgeon at Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in the Middle East, he aided the Commission personally and administratively in establishing its first Field Headquarters at Cairo."

ARMY NURSE CORPS—In a comprehensive report on the acute need for additional nurses, the Office of War Information at the behest of Maj. Gen. Kirk emphasized that the Army Nurse Corps is 9,000 nurses short of its June 1 goal of 60,000 nurses, and pointed out that even after this quota is reached it will be necessary to recruit additional nurses at the rate of 300 a month to keep pace with losses due to attrition, and to replace those who are demobilized.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE—A Detailed study recently completed by the Chemical Warfare Service to determine head sizes in connection with gas mask fittings reveals that in the South, where there is more of a native unmixed Anglo-Saxon strain, heads are largest; while New England has the smallest heads. From the exhaustive survey, conducted by the CWS Development Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, three gas mask sizes have been designed which will fit all soldiers in the Army.

The flame thrower for tanks and the ship based 4-2-inch mortars have proved the outstanding CWS contributions to the Okinawa operation according to a report from 10th Army Headquarters, which said that the tanks were proving invaluable in reaching all but the most inaccessibly situated Japs. The mortars are being used from LCI's (Landing Craft, Infantry) which debouch their troops, then range up and down along the coastlines lobbing shells into areas which cannot be reached by ordinary artillery.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS—Col. Clyde B. Bell, commanding officer of the Charlotte, N. C. Depot reports the arrival of Lt. Col. John D. Martz, Jr., from Richmond, Va., and his assignment as executive officer, succeeding Lt. Col. Glen Stewart, transferred to Ft. Stevens, Oregon. At Ogden, Utah, Maj. Reid E. Smith, has reported to the Utah ASF Depot for duty as Storage and Liaison Officer for the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Army Air Forces—Brig. Gen. Thomas Hardin, who in the India-China Division of the Air Transport command broke many early records in directing the flying of supplies from India to China, has arrived at Guam where he is assigned as commanding general of the Central Pacific Wing of the ATC. He will be in charge of ATC traffic in the drive against the Japanese home islands.

Unit schools are being established in all Eighth Air Force Bomber, Fighter and Service Command groups. More than 600 officers and 900 discussion leaders already have been trained for special assignments with this educational program.

Curricula in the average unit school will include agriculture, business, English, languages, mathematics, sciences, social studies, applied music, physical education, Bible study and trade and technical courses. Featured in the Eighth Air Force's Special Services plans will be a series of tournaments and contests already scheduled. These include softball, baseball, boxing, checkers, badminton, chess, ping-pong, rope pulling, swimming, track and field carnivals.

The Eighth Air Force now has its own emergency rescue unit complete with amphibious Catalinas, spotting P-47s and lifeboat-dropping B-17s. Details of the unit, first American air-sea rescue organization to operate in the European Theater, were released for the first time 3 May. The unit, a part of the Second Air Division, is commanded by Maj. E. L. Larson.

Capable of testing airplanes in the 740 milean-hour range at pressure conditions comparable to those found at 35,000 feet, a new variable density wind tunnel at the Curtiss-Wright Corp. Airplane Division, Buffalo, N. Y., will be placed in operation soon. The tunnel contains an air volume of 210,000 cubic feet and its extreme flexibility of testing range is one of its most unique features.

The Twentieth Air Force engaged in 19 mining operations during the first 11 months of its history, General of the Army Henry H. Arnold announced recently. Security reasons have prevented previous disclosure of this type of operation by B-29s of the XX and XXI Bomber Commands. Included in the mining missions was the largest single mining operation ever undertaken by airplanes when in late March the XXI Bomber Command mined the coastal waters of western Japan in support of the landing on Okinawa. On this mission alone the planes planted hundreds of tons of mines. The XX Bomber Command flew from bases in India in January to carry out large-scale mining operations against the entrance to Singapore harbor and adjacent waters.

Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, former Eighth Air Force deputy commander for operations, has left the Eighth for another important assignment. He has been replaced by Brig. Gen. Walter E. Todd, former deputy chief of staff for operations. Other changes within the Eighth Air Force's operational staff also have been announced. Col. Frank B. James, former director of operations, has replaced General Todd. Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Jr., former director of bombers, has been made director of operations. Lt. Col. Thomas C. Conroy has been made director of bombers. Lt. Col. Olin E. Gilbert replaces Col. Frederic C. Gray, Jr., as director of fighters.

Chairman Mead of the Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program announced 16 May that the committee has carefully considered the report of its Chief Investigator concerning the Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane plant at Buffalo, N. Y. On the basis of the investigator's report, he said, the Committee concluded that certain additional information is necessary before determining the next steps of the committee. The War Department has been requested to furnish the accident record of the Curtiss planes built at the Buffalo plant and accident records of comparable aircraft under comparable conditions.

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND—Col. Adam K. Breckenridge has been appointed commanding officer of the ATC's important Fairfield-Suisun, Calif., Army Air Base. Col. Robert M. Love, commanding officer of the West Coast Wing of ATC, has announced. Colonel Breckenridge succeeds Lt. Col. M. L. Cunningham, who has been named director of operations at the California base.

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND—Successful flight tests of a B-29 equipped with in-line liquid-cooled engines have been completed, ATSC Headquarters announced 15 May. Allison V-3420 engines were used. For purposes of the experiment the plane was designated the "XB-39." On take-off, the XB-39 develops 2,600 horsepower with each of the four engines. The flight tests were under the direction of Col. Donald L. Putt, formerly of the Bombardment Branch, Engineering Division, and Mr. Don Berlin, director of engine installation of the Allison Division of General Motors.

The B-29 photo reconnaissance planes in action in the Pacific, designated F-13As, carry more cameras than any other reconnaissance aircraft without sacrificing any of the fire power of the B-29. For mapping territory the F-13A has a trimetrogon—three K-17 cameras mounted side by side, one pointed straight downward the others flanking it, pointing toward the horizons. For highly detailed reconnaissance and photo interpretation work two K-22 cameras in a split vertical mount are carried. A sixth camera, the K-18, has an assignment similar to that of the split vertical pair, but covering a wider range and taking a larger negative. The F-13A can also be equipped with a K-19, a special camera designed for night photography.

Marine Corps—General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, speaking at the unveiling of the statue of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, in Times Square, New York City, 11 May, said: "We in the Marine Corps are proud indeed that men represented in the statue here to be dedicated are Marines. We are proud with the same pride we take in our entire tradition, of which this deed has become a glorious part."

In accordance with the joint policy previously announced by the War and Navy Departments, the Marine Corps, in Letter of Instruction No. 1010, state that it is the policy to provide for the early promotion of personnel who are returned from prisoners of war or missing in action status to ranks it is presumed they would have acquired had they not been in such status. Nothing in this policy, it is pointed out, is to be construed to mean that such personnel are entitled to promotion above that which it may be assumed would normally have been acquired under continuous service.

Claims by enlisted men that they have been promoted to a higher rank than indicated by available records must be accompanied by letters giving names of officers and men who had knowledge of such promotions. If verified, such promotion will be made in addition to the promotion mentioned above.

Women's Army Corps—Many congratulatory messages were received from commanding generals in the United States and overseas on the occasion of the third anniversary, 14 May, of the WAC.

General of the Army George C. Marshall spoke to them as "seasoned soldiers rendering highly efficient service in every theater of war." "Their contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit and determination are immeasurable," said General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson said: "The outstanding work of the Women's Army Corps has won the appreciation and esteem of the officers and men in the Pacific Ocean Areas Command."

Ten members of the WAC serve as interpreters, medical aids and in communications at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. One, Lt. Beatriz Hernandez, is an interpreter. The eight enlisted women who help operate dispensaries are: Cpl. Nancy I. McAfee, Pfc. Anita Pineda, Pvt. Jean L. Jamieson, T.4. Helen E. Richey, Pfc. Mary P. Villas, Pvt. Mary S. Shaffer, T.4. Gertrude O. Harlan and Pvt. Caroline Hoag. T.4. Alice Van Valer is assigned to the Signal Section.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*1st Lt. Jack L. Knight, Cav.; Partially blinded and wounded he rallied his platoon and knocked out two enemy pillboxes and killed the occupants of several foxholes.

*1st Lt. Victory L. Kandle, Inf.; Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty.

*2nd Lt. Dale Eldon Christensen, Cav.; Repeatedly distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty in heavy fighting.

T.Sgt. Charles H. Coolidge, Inf.; In the absence of an officer took command of his force and unmindful of enemy fire walked in front of the force composed of new men and encouraged them and directed their fire.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. J. C. Smith, USMC (GS); Com. General Expeditionary Troops, Third Fleet, Pelelu-Angaur.

Navy Cross

Comdr. H. B. Grantham, Jr., USN; Commanding Officer of the USS Robinson in battle of Surigao Strait.

Legion of Merit

Vice Adm. G. D. Murray, USN; Capt. G. W. Clark, USN; Capt. R. M. Scruggs, USN, (GS); Capt. L. L. Pace, USN; Comdr. J. R. Leeds, USN; Lt. Clarence Redden, Jr., USNR; Capt. B. E. Bradley, (MC), USN; Commodore W. W. Hargrave, (MC), USN; Capt. M. L. Hersey, Jr., USN; Capt. C. J. Maguire, USN, and Capt. J. L. Nielson, USNR.

The two following officers of the Third Division, Eleventh Army, in Germany were awarded the Legion of Merit: Col. J. A. Heintges, Regimental Commander of the Third Division's 7th Infantry Regiment, and Lt. Col. G. H. Fessell, Signal Officer of the Third Division.

CWO K. J. Doe, 100th Div., Improved Motor Maintenance.

Silver Star

Comdr. R. J. Hardy, USN, Commanding Officer of a destroyer in the Palau Islands.

Lt. F. R. Alvin, USNR; Submarine war.

CEM L. B. Maness, USN; Submarine war.

T.Sgt. B. A. Rodman, (OLC); Heroism while member of the Third Infantry Division.

Bronze Star

Capt. R. E. Gasser, (MC), USN; A. L. Hudson, CMM, USN; L. S. Weekley, CTMM, USN; J. M. White, Gie, USN; Capt. F. F. Ferris, USN; Capt. L. H. Frost, and Capt. T. C. Ragan, USN.

General J. L. Devers, USA.
Lt. Col. D. A. Robertson, Asst. Judge Advocate of XV Corps of Seventh Army in Germany.

Following officers of the Third Infantry Division in Nurnberg, Germany have been awarded the Bronze Star medal with Oak Leaf Cluster: Brig. Gen. W. T. Sexton, (3rd OLC); Col. L. C. McGarr, (3rd OLC); Lt. Col. T. H. Leary, (OLC); Maj. William Harrison, (OLC); and Maj. R. L. Petherick, (2nd OLC).

Following officers of the 100th Division of the Seventh Army in Germany have been awarded the Bronze Star medal for meritorious service in support of combat operations from 1 November to 6 April: Col. R. C. Prather; Lt. Col. H. W. Whiteley; Lt. Col. L. H. Mussler; Lt. Col. K. E. Eckland; Lt. Col. W. V. Rawlings; and Lt. Col. R. M. Stegmaler.

Air Medal

J. R. Daisey, AMMC, USN; Submarine war.

Soldier's Medal

1st Lt. P. N. Smith, CAC, Voluntarily smothered fire of explosion in 40-mm gun.

Pfc. A. C. Elorriaga, FA; Voluntarily entered pit of a 40-mm gun where an explosion had occurred and carried a wounded man to safety.

Lt. Col. N. C. Thyson, AAF; Rescued a Woman's Auxiliary Service Pilot from burning airplane.

Capt. W. A. Hardseg, AAF; Rescued British soldier from drowning.

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FOR THIS
**STAY-MOIST
SHAVE**

Lifebuoy Shaving
Cream gives smoother,
easier shaves than fast-
drying lathers!



1st Lt. O. N. Nordon; Aided fireman in rescue work in hotel fire in Richmond, 11 March 1944.

2nd Lt. H. A. Sandberg; Extricated himself from burning plane and assisted co-pilot to safety and also attempted rescue of two crewmen.

Cpl. G. R. Runnels; severely burned in airplane crash he made every effort to extricate trapped pilot.

Pfc. L. P. Brown; Entered flaming wreckage of burning airplane and rescued two passengers.

Letters of Commendation

Capt. R. C. Parker, USNR; CO of an Advance Base Ship Dock.

Capt. R. C. Bartman, USN; Comdr. Fleet Operational Training Command, Pacific, Subordinate Command, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. J. G. Coward, USN; Comdr. of a squadron of close-in-fire support ships.

Foreign Decoration

Col. R. W. Gibson, USA—Commander of the

British Empire, for his services as asst. Chief of Staff of the Eighth Bomber Command in England.

*Posthumous award.

Inspect Iwo Jima

Iwo Jima — Lt. Col. Tim McInerney, Public Relations Officer for Under-Secretary of War Patterson, escorted to Iwo Jima recently a party of representative labor leaders.

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, the island commander, and his staff met the group at Iwo's central air strip and guided them on a tour of the island. Members of General Chaney's staff who guided the party on its tour included: Col. Howard L. Halsey, Col. John K. Gowen, Jr., Col. Kurt M. Landon, Col. David A. Morris and Col. Donald McLean.



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

MAJ. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, was the honor guest at a luncheon Sunday followed by an exhibition of Army Medicine Paintings, held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at which President and Mrs. Truman were present, though the President had previously declined, on account of stress of work. Nevertheless, he arrived at the gallery and stayed long enough to make an effective little talk to a group of war veterans there.

The luncheon was held at the Carlton Hotel and General Kirk was accompanied by Mrs. Kirk and among the other guests present at the invitation of Mr. S. Dewitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories, sponsoring the exhibit, were Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General, and Mrs. Lull, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. and Mrs. Edward S. Greenbaum, Col. and Mrs. Howard Currie, Col. and Mrs. Edward Reynolds, Col. and Mrs. Tracy Voorhees, Col. and Mrs. Douglas Parmentier, Col. and Mrs. Bernard Sobel, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Quinell, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Horn, with the Director of the Gallery and Mrs. C. Powell Minnigerode.

Following the exhibit Mr. Clough was host at a large reception honoring officers of the Medical Department and the artists.

The paintings are now on public view. Mrs. Kirk who was an Army Nurse in the last world war left Washington Wednesday for New York to attend an alumnae meeting of her training school at Metropolitan Hospital.

General and Mrs. Alexander Archer Vandegrift have sent out invitations to a garden party, Saturday, 26 May, after five, at the Commandant's House at Marine Barracks.

When Prince Abdul Ilah, heir apparent to the throne of Iraq arrives in Washington next week, 28 May, to be the guest of President Truman, he will visit during his stay the Naval Academy at Annapolis and be entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, USN, Superintendent.

With a friend or relative present for every year of her life, Abbie Winegar Simpson, M.D., celebrated her eightieth birthday 2 May at her home in Glendale, Calif. Dr. Simpson is the mother of the wives of Colonels Ben E. Grant, Richard H. Williams and William R. Stewart, and grandmother of Capt. Wm. R. Stewart, Jr., AC.

Dr. Simpson was an original constituent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium where she was head woman physician for ten years. In 1904 she, with her husband, founded the Glendale Sanitarium and in 1907 the Long Beach Sanitarium now St. Mary's Hospital at Long Beach, Calif.

Doctors, many of them her former students in medical college came from various parts of Southern California bringing tokens of esteem and deluging her home with flowers. A huge bunch of lilacs was sent from Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mrs. James Forrestal, wife of the Sec-



Left—Miss Virginia Ruth Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Perry of Wellesley Farms, Mass., whose engagement to Ensign Walter H. Scott, USN, has been announced. (Photo by Bachrach). Center—Miss Joan Ruddy Truduen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Gilbert Truduen, USA, whose engagement has been announced to Cadet Francis Borgia Kane, jr., USMA, son of Col. and Mrs. Kane, USA, and grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, USA. Right—Miss Lowry Howell Davidson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Davidson, USA-Ret., whose engagement has just been announced to Ens. Kenneth Edward Cooper, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Hubert Cooper of Moorestown, N. J.

retary of the Navy; Mrs. Claude Swanson, widow of a former Navy Secretary; Mrs. Dwight Davis, wife of a former Secretary of War and Governor of the Philippines and Mrs. Patrick Hurley, wife of Maj. Gen. Hurley were some of the Service folk present at the luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Truman by the American Newspaper Women's Club, of which she is an honorary member. The party, held Tuesday at the Statler, was the first social function Mrs. Truman has attended since becoming the "First Lady." Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the former Secretary of State, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, widow of the Speaker of the House, and Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, widow of the Representative from New York, who are associate members were also present.

Field Marshall Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, accompanied by his military aide, Maj. Thomas A. Bird, was honor guest at a dinner given the other evening by Col. Cornelius Vandebilt Whitney, AUS, and Mrs. Whitney at their home in Georgetown, D. C. Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Ira Eaker, Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Nevill Macready and Lady Macready, Mrs. Carl Spaatz, and Capt. William H. Vanderbilt, USNR, and Mrs. Vanderbilt were among the guests.

Col. George Allen Taylor, USA-Ret., who is making his home in Old Hadley, Mass., now has nine blue stars on his pigeon lofts. Colonel Taylor, who breeds English Llewellyn setters and raises and trains racing homing pigeons, has supplied birds to the Army and Navy; also to the Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John N. Greely had with them over the week-end their son and his bride, who went on to New York later, and will shortly go to Blue Ridge Summit, where Lt. John Chapman Greely to be stationed in near-by Camp Ritchie, Md.



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Weddings and Engagements

MAJOR General and Mrs. Rob't. U. Patterson, Baltimore, Md., announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Baden, to Maj. Harold F. Bertram, MC, AUS. The ceremony took place 7 May, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

Miss Patterson was graduated from the National Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, D. C. in 1939, and later attended Connecticut College, New London, and Mills College, Oakland, Calif. She is a member of the Baltimore Chapter of the Junior League. Her father, General Patterson, was Surgeon General of the Army prior to his retirement in 1935.

Major Bertram, whose home is in Missouri, is a graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago. After an internship in Chicago, he served as resident physician in the University Hospital, Oklahoma City, until he left there for active service in the Philippine Islands in January 1941. He was captured by the Japanese in the spring of 1942, and was a prisoner at Cabanatuan until November 1944 when he was transferred to Bilibid Prison in Manila, and remained in the latter place until he was released by American Troops in February 1945.

Capt. William Anthony Fly, USN, announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary-Jane, to Lt. (jg) Kenneth Hanson Kahao, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin James Kahao, jr., of Allendale Plantation. The marriage will be celebrated early in June.

Miss Fly, who is a member of Pi Beta Phi fraternity, is a senior in the music school at Newcomb College and will graduate the latter part of this month. Lieutenant Kahao, a graduate of Tulane University, Class of '43, is an alumni of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and at present is stationed at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Captain Fly is at present the District Intelligence Officer, Eighth Naval District, with headquarters in New Orleans, La.

Comdr. Cecil Gilmore McKinney, USNR, (USNA '21) and Mrs. McKinney have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Jane, to Joseph Woodward Campbell, Ensign, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Campbell of Fort Worth, Tex. The wedding will take place

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on Thursday, 7 June, in the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents in Roland Park, Baltimore.

Miss McKinney is a great-granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. Phillip H. Cooper, USN, and a great-great niece of the late Rear Adm. William W. Hendrickson, USN.

In the Presidio chapel, brightened with sprays of calla lilies, Mary Louise Hillman and Capt. Garvin Fletcher Shallenberger, AUS, were married Saturday evening, 5 May, in a simple ceremony at which Chaplain Guy C. Tetrick officiated.

Down an aisle fringed with lily clusters passed the bridal party led by the ushers, Lt. Richard Clarkson, Lt. Joseph Casey, Lt. Francis D. Ruth, and Capt. William G. Morrison, all of Fort Scott, who were followed by Mrs. Lloyd H. Gomes, sister of the bride, and matron of honor.

The bride was escorted by her father, Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman, to the chancel steps where she was joined by the bridegroom and his brother, the best man, William F. Shallenberger of Thompson Falls, Mont.

She wore a white satin gown with sweetheart neckline, embroidered with seed pearls. Her bouquet of gardenias and bouvardia was centered with a white orchid. A finger tip veil floated over her shoulders from a tiara of seed pearls.

Out of town guests included Mrs. G. D. Shallenberger of Missoula, mother of the bridegroom, and Mrs. William F. Shallenberger, the bridegroom's sister-in-law.

A reception at the Presidio Officers' Club followed the ceremony. Assisting the bride were Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan and Mrs. George M. Ekwurzel, both of San Francisco.

After a short honeymoon at Yosemite National Park, Capt. and Mrs. Shallenberger will return to San Francisco, where they will make their home as long as military duties permit. Captain Shallenberger is stationed at Fort Scott.

Col. J. Hamilton Davidson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Davidson of Richmond, Va., and Milton, Del., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lowry Howell Davidson, to Ensign Kenneth Edward Cooper, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Hubert Cooper of "Pinehurst" Moorestown, N. J.

The announcement was made at a luncheon given at The Roanoke Country Club, Roanoke, Va., Saturday, 12 May. Miss Davidson attended Shortridge School in Indianapolis, Ind., was graduated from Collegiate School for Girls in Richmond, Va., class of 1941, and at present is a member of the senior class at Hollins College, where she is President of Student Government.

(Please turn to Page 1168)

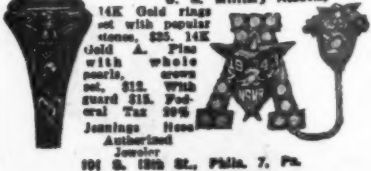
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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

14 May 1945

Mrs. Barrell, wife of Col. Frank M. Barrell, USA, of San Francisco, is visiting her son, Midshipman Frank M. Barrell, Jr., while in Annapolis. Mrs. Barrell is staying with Mrs. Larinia Fowler of Rerell St.

Mrs. Du Bose, wife of Rear Adm. Laurence T. Du Bose, and Mrs. Douglas L. Howard are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Clyde Robinson at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mrs. Bowman, wife of Capt. Mark C. Bowman, USN, has returned to her home in Troy, N. Y., after a short stay at Carvel Hall.

Comdr. and Mrs. James Madison Doyle of York, Pa., spent last week-end at Carvel Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Valentine Pottle of Washington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Pottle's parents Monsieur and Madame Bassel of Carvel Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur H. Taylor and two sons, have arrived from New London, Conn., and are occupying an apartment at the Cooper. Capt. Taylor will soon leave for duty in the Pacific, during which time Mrs. Taylor and their sons will make their home in Annapolis.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Kitch entertained at cocktails followed by a buffet supper Saturday night in their home on Weems Creek.

Lt. Comdr. James F. Conner, (MC), USNR, Medical Officer on the new hospital ship "Tranquillity," and Mrs. Conner entertained Sunday afternoon aboard their yacht "Marjorie II."

Saturday night Comdr. and Mrs. Conner gave a dinner party at North Severn Officers' Mess in honor of Capt. Robert E. Hoyt, (MC), USN, Commanding Officer of the Naval Academy Hospital, and Mrs. Hoyt.

CAMP LEE, VA.

14 May 1945

Class 27 of the Advanced Supply Officers' course, consisting of 70 students, and Class 28 of the Army Service Forces depot officers course, consisting of 66 students, were graduated at The Quartermaster School Saturday 5 May. The graduates were addressed by Col. L. L. Cobb, School Commandant, and Col.

William H. Neblett, Army Air Force Liaison officer at the School. Col. Neblett, who was on General MacArthur's staff before coming to Lee, told the graduates that capture of Rangoon will rank with the Battle of Stalingrad as "a decisive turning point in World War II."

Initiative, aggressiveness, intelligence and loyalty were highlighted as the four qualities most vital in an officer by Col. Boyce M. James, director of training at Camp Lee's ASF training center, at graduation exercises Friday (4 May) of nearly a hundred officers in the first class in Quartermaster technical operations at The Quartermaster School.

In elaborating on the "four primary traits of an officer," Col. James pointed out that these characteristics are especially necessary in situations "which are apt to occur more frequently in the Pacific, where Quartermaster units must operate more or less independently, and the officer must be utterly self-reliant."

The graduates were also advised to "broaden your base as quartermaster officers, by learning something new every day, because you never can tell when you will be called on to take over an entirely different type of job."

Objective of the new four-week course is to train selected officers in the technical operation and maintenance of equipment in non-divisional quartermaster units in the field.

The speaker, a veteran of 27 years' Army service, was introduced by Col. L. L. Cobb, School Commandant.

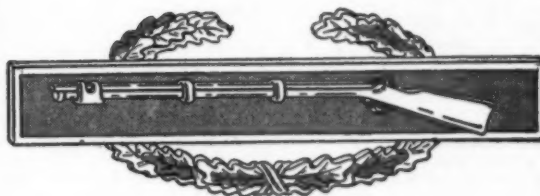
FORT JACKSON, S. C.

12 May 1945

Army Ground Forces troops at Fort Jackson participated in a retreat parade in observance of Victory in Europe day at 3:30 P. M. on 9 May. Brig. Gen. D. G. Richart, post commander, and Col. A. J. Becker, commanding officer of 12th Detachment special troops, Second Army, received the review. Army Service Forces officers and enlisted men attended V-E day services at the post field house at 5 P. M. the same day.

Lt. Wade H. Jordan, officer in charge of (Please turn to Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the Branch Reclamation center, was promoted to captain recently.

In an exhibition of caricatures and portraits, the original works of officer-members of the 380th Engineer Combat Battalion, recently the top honors went to Maj. Carl C. Bartain, battalion commander; Maj. Floyd Flickinger, executive officer, and Capt. N. L. Francis, S-2. The exhibit was a feature of a dance and buffet supper entertainment, attended by battalion officers and their guests.

Newly commissioned, 2nd Lt. J. W. Chabaud, liaison pilot of the 433rd Field Artillery Group, last week received his appointment to commissioned officer by direct appointment upon recommendation of commanding officers. He was serving in non-commissioned status as group liaison pilot prior to his promotion.

Mrs. W. A. Cray, jr., wife of Col. Cray, was elected vice president of the Central South Carolina camp and hospital service council at the annual business meeting in Camden, S. C., this week. Among members of the Fort Jackson Red Cross auxiliary who also attended the meeting were Mrs. D. G. Richart, wife of Brig. Gen. Richart; Mrs. Charles D. Riley, wife of Lt. Col. Riley; Mrs. Ralph J. Canine, wife of Col. Canine, and others. Col. Thomas M. Chaney, commanding officer of the Regional Hospital, and E. K. Mitchell, Fort Jackson Red Cross field director, also attended the meeting. A buffet luncheon was held preceding the business session.

NORFOLK, VA. 17 May 1945

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hyslop Etheridge have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Shirley Aurelia Etheridge, to Lt. Marcellus Woodley Burton, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard Burton, of Los Gatos. The wedding will take place in the near future in Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stansworth Givier announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Pratt Givier, to Lt. John Lawrence Norman, USNR, son of Mrs. William Henry Norman and the late Mr. Norman. The wedding will take place in June.

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Ashby MacDonald announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia St. Clair MacDonald, to Lt. Joseph Warren Baxter, USNR, son of Mrs. Mary Ellen Warren Baxter, of Lumberton, Miss., and the late Joseph B. Baxter. The wedding is planned for early summer.

The War Service Committee of the Women's Club of Norfolk sponsored a most delightful May Day Dance Tuesday night for the Junior officers of the Armed Forces in this area. The dance was given in the auditorium of the club on Fairfax avenue, and members of the committee assisted by officers of the club acted as hostesses. Music for dancing was furnished by the Naval Base Training Station orchestra and the guests numbered 150.

Brig. Gen. Dale D. Hinman, (retired), who with his family has been residing in Norfolk, left this week for Los Angeles, where he will make his home. He will be joined in July by Mrs. Hinman, her daughter Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, and General Hinman's daughter, Mrs. James Lancaster, who will spend some time in Boston before going West.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harriman of Fort Knox, Ky., arrived this week to spend several days at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point. General Harriman, who has been on temporary duty for some months, will return soon to overseas duty, and Mrs. Harriman will spend the winter in Norfolk and Cape Cod.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1166)

Ensign Cooper who is on active service in the Pacific, was graduated from Moorestown Friends School and Colgate University, A.B., 1943, and is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He is a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Strawbridge of Philadelphia.

The Booth Memorial Chapel of the First Congregational Church in Long Beach, Calif., was the setting for the marriage of Miss Sybil Edgecomb, daughter of Comdr. F. A. Edgecomb, USCG, and Mrs. Edgecomb and Lt. Theoderic Roberts, Chaplain Corps, USNR, the first week in May. Lt. Roberts is the son of Mrs. T. E. Roberts of Chase City, Va., who attended the wedding.

The bride, clad in white faille with finger-tip veil and carrying white roses and gardenias, was given in marriage by her father amid a bevy of calla lilies and white iris against a background of greenery.

The Rev. Dean McBride of San Diego was best man and Lt. (jg) John Hum-

phrey was usher. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Eleanor and Carol Edgecomb.

A reception followed at the home of the bride, and later they left for a honeymoon jaunt to the Mission Inn at Riverside and Lake Arrowhead.

The bride attended the Punahon School in Honolulu, Pomona College, and graduated from the University of California in '43. Lt. Roberts attended Hampden Sydney College, the Theological Seminary in Virginia and Princeton Seminary in New Jersey.

Miss Margaret Muriel Fowler, and Lt. (jg) James Mackay Chase, USN, son of Lt. Col. Guy Randall Chase, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Chase of Santa Barbara, Calif., were married early in May in El Monte-Cito Presbyterian Church. It was an all-white wedding with the frocks of the bride's attendants as well as the decorations being white, the latter a profusion of iris and stock with clusters of datura and watsonia, the whole lighted by white tapers.

The bridal gown was of white satin and lace and the veil was of heirloom lace held to the bride's dark hair by a coronet of antique lace. She wore a single strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom and carried orchids and gardenias.

Her attendants were Mrs. Hugh C. Ralston, a sister, who was matron of honor; Mrs. James L. Davis and Misses Patsy Hewlett and Priscilla Osgood, with little Miss Janis Perry as flower girl. Col. Chase was his son's best man and ushers were Dr. Faunt Stebbins, Messrs. Charles Holland and Frank Perry with Mr. Rodney Heggie, master at Laguna Blanca, of which the bridegroom is a graduate. The clergyman was Dr. Joseph M. Ewing.

A reception followed at the bride's home. Mrs. Chase attended Scripps and Santa Barbara Colleges, and Lt. Chase is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and has served in the South Pacific. Recently he has been training at gunnery schools in Norfolk and Washington.

At the wedding of Lt. (jg) Kathleen Whaley, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. Leslie Harrison Schofield, USNR, the bride's father, Col. Arthur M. Whaley gave her hand in marriage and the ceremony was read by Chaplain Clinton Wunder, USNR. The wedding was at the home of Col. and Mrs. Whaley at 1863 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C.

Gowned in ivory white eyelet embroidery trimmed with insertion of heirloom lace with shoulder-length veil, fastened by a coronet of valley lilies and carrying lilies and gardenias, the bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Malcolm Langford, as matron of honor. Mr. Ray Jenkins was best man. A wedding breakfast followed for the wedding party and families. The bridegroom was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, and the bride from Smith College, the same year—'34.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schofield of Salt Lake City, Utah, Comdr. Schofield will later return to Washington with his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Muir announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Ann, to Ens. Edward William Behm, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Behm of Los Angeles.

The marriage took place in Saint John's Episcopal Church of Los Angeles in a formal ceremony on 5 Jan.

Miss Muir attended the University of Southern California where she was a member of Chi Omega and Phi Beta.

Ensign Behm is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1945, and at present is stationed in San Francisco.

Hospital Commands Changed

Col. Harry A. Bishop, MC, who recently returned from the European Theatre of Operations, has been assigned to the post of Commanding Officer of Welch Convalescent Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla. Col. Phillip L. Cook, MC, formerly Commanding Officer of that hospital has been assigned as Commanding Officer of Thomas M. England General Hospital at Atlantic City, N. J.

Ask any veteran back from overseas what is the answer to keeping small arms in good condition. He will without hesitation actually shout "More Preventive Maintenance."

U. S. War Roundup

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 101, 10 May—All the planes that participated in the B-29 attack Wednesday, 9 May on Japan—the largest force to date—returned safely to their bases in the Marianas. At the same time crews reported "excellent" results of the mission which was directed at strategic military and industrial targets on the island of Honshu and at air installations on Kyushu.

More than 400 planes participated in the mission which was mounted by the XXI Bomber Command under the direction of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

No. 102, 11 May—The Kawanishi Aircraft plant at Fukae near Kobe, on the island of Honshu, was the target of Thursday's, 10 May, Superfortress attack on the Japanese homeland. A large fleet of B-29s of the XXI Bomber Command participated.

U. S. FORCES IN CHINA

9 May—United States Fourteenth Air Force units struck the Japanese from the Peiping area to the French Indo-China coast without air opposition yesterday.

10 May—Bombers heavily attacked Paoking. Aircraft supported Chinese forces attacking at the southern end of the Hunan battlefield. B-25's hit convoys on the Paoking and Changsha roads.

11 May—Paoking, the reinforcement and supply funnel for the stalled Japanese columns on the Hunan front in central China, is a burned-out city following coordinated missions of 100 bombers and fighters which dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on the city 9 May.

12 May—B-25's and P-47's again hit the Yellow River bridge crossing on the Lung-Hai railroad on 11 May as fighters and bombers continued to pound enemy railroads and installations of the Yellow River railroad net supplying the enemy offensive west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad in Honan Province. Seven locomotives were damaged by fighters.

13 May—Bombers and fighters in strikes over the Hupeh and Hunan front, hit enemy troops and supply lines, bridges, and railroad installations on 11 and 12 May.

14 May—Fighters and medium bombers swept over the Tatung-Puchow, Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai railroads on 12 and 13 May, destroying trackage and strafing rolling stock and installations. P-47's struck warehouse areas at Laohokow. P-40's hit Sichwan, northwest of Laohokow.

15 May—Fighters and bombers killed more than 700 Japanese troops, damaged nineteen enemy locomotives and struck at enemy supply dumps on the Hupeh-Honan-Hunan fronts on 13 and 14 May.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ. PACIFIC

9 May—Borneo—Our Tarakan forces enlarged their gains to the north and east of the city, capturing the enemy's hurriedly evacuated headquarters. Strong patrols have cleared the enemy from the vicinity of the airfield and are operating in the broken country to the north.

10 May—Mindanao: Sweeping across Davao Gulf in a shore-to-shore movement, units of the Twenty-fourth Division have landed on Samar and are rapidly clearing the island. On the mainland strong pressure is being exerted on the enemy's positions in the Talomo River area and a bridgehead has been established across the river north of Mintal.

11 May—South Seas Air Blockade: For the four months of January, February, March and April our Allied Air Forces in this area in blockade of all southern sea lanes have sunk or severely damaged 1,892,082 tons of enemy shipping. Enemy-organized commerce in these lanes has practically disappeared and only sporadic traffic is now attempted.

12 May—Mindanao: Preceded by air and naval preparation, strong elements of the Fortieth Division of the Eleventh Corps of the Eighth Army have landed on the north coast of Mindanao at the head of Macajalar Bay.

13 May—Formosa: Following night bombing of Taihoku factories, medium units and fighter bombers in force caused widespread destruction in low-level attacks on industrial areas. Factories and buildings at Kari, Okayama, Kagi and Moto were heavily hit and extensive damage was done to railway installations and rolling stock.

14 May—Asiatic Coast: Our long-range patrol planes swept the China Sea, Hainan and mainland coastal sectors from Malaya to Shanghai. Eleven freighters, five coastal vessels, a patrol craft and many barges were destroyed. Damage to rail facilities, motor vehicles and barracks was extensive.

15 May—East Indies: Heavy bombers on missions over Celebes hit Macassar shipbuilding yards, Toli Toli, the Limbung airfield and Muna Island, starting large fires and explosions. In Java waters heavy bombers attacked a seaplane base in the Kangean Islands. Light naval units sank a number of barges.

16 May—Mindanao: Ninety per cent of Mindanao is now free of the enemy, his forces having been largely reduced to the hill masses along the central interior. Ninety-five per cent of the population has been liberated.

ADM. NIMITZ HQ. PACIFIC

No. 357, 9 May—Carrier-based aircraft, Marine aircraft based ashore and ships' guns continued to support the troops of the Tenth Army with heavy bombing and gunfire on

enemy positions in southern Okinawa on 8 May. Adverse weather continued in the Okinawa area through 8 May and no enemy aircraft were active over the Ryukyus on that date. The troops continued to move southward on 9 May.

At noon on 9 May every gun ashore and every gun aloft which bore on the enemy on Okinawa fired one round simultaneously in recognition of the victory of the United Nations in Europe.

From the beginning of operations against Okinawa through 7 May, the Tenth Army lost 2,107 soldiers and 577 Marines killed in action. A total of 10,402 soldiers and 2,800 Marines were wounded and 501 soldiers and 38 Marines were missing.

No. 358, 10 May—Enemy installations in Southern Okinawa were bombed by ships of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and carrier and Marine aircraft on 9 May. Ship's gunfire broke up a number of troop concentrations in the enemy's rear areas and destroyed pillboxes, emplacements and a motor transport. During the evening of 9 May, several groups of enemy aircraft attacked our shipping off the Okinawa coast damaging two auxiliaries and bombing Yontan Airfield without success.

The area of Okinawa from the Central sector of the island near the Hagushi beaches, northward to the extremity of the island was passed to the control of the Island Commander, Maj. Gen. F. G. Wallace, USA, on 4 May. About 135,000 civilians were under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Military Government on 8 May.

No. 359, 11 May—During the evening of 10 May and the morning of 11 May several groups of enemy aircraft attacked our ships and shore installations in the Okinawa area damaging three light Naval units. More than 40 enemy planes were shot down by our combat air patrols and antiaircraft fire.

During the night of 10-11 May, the Japanese on Okinawa made numerous night attacks and attempts at night infiltration into the lines of the Tenth Army. Practically all the attacking Japanese were killed. At 0700 local time on 11 May after large scale preparation by heavy artillery Naval gunfire and aerial bombing the Tenth Army launched a strong attack. The initial assault carried elements of the Marine Third Amphibious Corps on the west and of the XXIV Army Corps on the east to the high ground overlooking the enemy stronghold of Shuri.

No. 360, 12 May—Cruisers and destroyers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet covered by aircraft from Fast Carriers bombarded shore installations on Minami Daito Island, east of the Ryukyus on 10 May. On the following day, air groups and ships' guns of the Fast Carrier Task Forces destroyed 72 enemy aircraft over the Ryukyus including 40 over Okinawa. Carrier planes made low level attacks on 11 May on airfields and shipping in the Amami Group, destroying four planes on the ground and damaging warehouse installations and a number of luggers. One of our major fleet units suffered damage during an air attack on that date.

On 12 May, the Tenth Army continued the general attacks of the preceding day supported by heavy gunfire from ships and sustained bombing by carrier planes and by aircraft of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing. Appreciable gains were made on each flank of the Army line. Elements of the Sixth Marine Division entered the suburbs of Naha on the West Coast of Okinawa.

No. 361, 13 May—Heavy fighting continued on Okinawa on 13 May, as troops of the Tenth Army continued to attack the approaches to the enemy stronghold of Shuri. Few changes were noted in the western sector of the lines where the Sixth Marine Division was meeting stiff resistance. An attempted enemy landing behind our lines in the area of Machinato airfield was broken up and a number of enemy boats were destroyed by ships and shore gunfire. The First Marine Division was moving at noon south of Dakeshi into the high ground protecting Shuri after beating off an enemy counter-attack and killing approximately 100 Japanese. Throughout the morning, these troops were under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire and progress was difficult. The attack of the XXIV Army Corps carried its lines 300 yards forward on the Corps' right flank and about 600 yards forward on the Corps' left flank.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 506, 10 May—Philippine area: The LCS (L) (3)-26 and the YMS-71 have been lost in the Philippine area as the result of enemy action.

No. 507, 14 May—The YMS-103 has been lost in the Okinawa area as the result of enemy action.

No. 508, 15 May—Pacific: United States submarines have reported sinking nine enemy vessels as a result of operations in Far Eastern waters. Five combatant vessels were included among those sunk. The vessels sunk were: 1 Destroyer, 2 Small Escort Vessels, 1 Large Tanker, 2 Patrol Vessels, 1 Medium Cargo Vessel, and 2 Small Cargo Vessels.

Training Aids Depot

To facilitate distribution of training aids to libraries serving the 11th, 12th and 13th Naval Districts and forces in the Pacific, a Training Aids Depot has been established at 2144 Clement Street, Alameda, Calif.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ARMSTRONG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John R. Armstrong, CE, a daughter.

BABB—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2 May 1945, to CWO and Mrs. Doy Harold Babb, a daughter, Virginia Mae Babb.

BANNARD—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, N. Y., 11 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William M. Bannard, 3rd, USNR, a daughter, Marie Sutphen Bannard.

BARBUR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 9 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. James V. Barbur, CE, a son.

BISHOP—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Earl L. Bishop, Inf., a daughter.

CHANDOR—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 12 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. E. Harling Chandor, AAF, a daughter, Cary.

CHASE—Born at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 May 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William B. M. Chase, GSC, USA, a daughter, Patricia Anne Chase, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute, USA-Ret., and of Mrs. Waller Carson and the late Lt. George McClellan Chase.

CLARK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Maynard Clark, AAF, a son.

CLOSE—Born at the Newport, (R.I.) Hospital, 14 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Forrest Close, USN, a son, Jonathan Forrest Close.

COLLEBERG—Born at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., recently, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stewart Neale Collenberg, twins, a son and a daughter, Stewart Neale and Susan Clark.

COLLINS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Collins, SC, a son.

CORY—Born at Prince Georges General Hospital, 26 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ernest Cory, Jr., of College Park, Md., a son. Lt. Col. Cory is serving overseas.

DAUGHERTY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph E. Daugherty, ORD, a daughter.

DELANEY—Born at the Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C., 14 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William J. Delaney, Jr., Inf., a son, William J. Delaney, III.

FERGUSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1945, to CWO and Mrs. Syri K. Ferguson, USA, a son.

FLITNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. David M. Flitner, MAC, a daughter.

GLASSER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Glasser, GSC, a daughter.

GLIDDEN—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N. Y., 2 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Cheney Glidden of Engelwood, N. J., a daughter, Deborah Cameron Glidden.

GOOD—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 11 May 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Good, USNR, a daughter.

IVISON—Born at US Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex., 14 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. M. Thayer Ivison, USMCR, a daughter, Linda Porter Ivison.

JOHNSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert Lyle Johnson, a daughter, Peggy Lynn Johnson.

JONES—Born in Baltimore, Md., 4 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter Townsend Jones, AAF, a daughter, Judith Anne Jones.

JORGENSEN—Born at Truax Field Hospital, Madison, Wisc., 13 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Howard Jorgenson, a daughter, Christine Ann Jorgenson.

KNIFFIN—Born in Washington, D. C., 13 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Ogden Kniffin, AUS, of Alexandria, Va., their second son.

LILLIE—Born at Doctors Hospital, 7 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter I. Lillie, (MC) USNR, a daughter.

MALOY—Born at US Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., 25 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward J. Maloy, Jr., USCG, a son, Edward John III. Mrs. Maloy is living at 610 Victory Blvd., Staten Island while Lt. Maloy is at sea in the Pacific.

MANSFIELD—Born in Baltimore, Md., 10 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Edgar Owen Mansfield, a son, Thomas Randall Mansfield. Lt. Mansfield is on duty at Fort Lewis, Wash.

MINER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Woodrow J. Miner, CE, a daughter.

NALL—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 1 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Carl Than Nall, Sr., a son, Carl Than Nall, Jr.

NALL—Born at Brigham City, Utah, 22 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Clay Nall, 3rd, USA, a daughter, Jane Bracken McKeage Nall. Mrs. Nall is the former Lt. Margaret Jane Weaver, WAC, daughter of Lt. Col. William Kean Weaver, Jr., USA-Ret.

NELSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 May 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert M. Nelson, a daughter.

NORRIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 May 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Fay J. Norris, Inf., a son.

PAGE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2 May 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Dean Glen Page, a daughter, Tamara Anne Page.

PHILLIPS—Born in St. Francis Hospital, Miami, Fla., 12 May 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert C. Phillips, USNR, a son.

ROWE—Born to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. Wilson Rowe, AAF, of Alexandria, Va., 2 May 1945, a daughter, Marjorie Miller Rowe.

SAMUELS—Born at Camp Gordon Station Hospital, Augusta, Ga., 8 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph O. Samuels, a son.

SANTIMAYS—Born at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 8 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph R. Santimays, CMP, a daughter, Kathy Jo. Mrs. Santimays is the former Lt. Irene L. Sitek, ANC.

SELBERG—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 4 May 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Cinar Carl Selberg, a son, Robert Carl Selberg.

SKAGGS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 3 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Marshall Leslie Skaggs, a son, Derick Skaggs.

SMITH—Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 10 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Bevin Smith, AAF, a son, grandson of the late Comdr. Gratian C. Dichman, USN.

STEWART—Born 16 April 1945 to Sgt. and Mrs. David L. Stewart, AUS, a daughter, Diane Lee, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. David L. Stewart, USA-Ret., and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hays, Lawrence, Ind.

STRANGE—Born at Venice, Fla., 15 May 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Hubert E. Strange, Inf., USA, a son, John Jerome, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Jerome G. Harris, USA, and of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Strange, Loogootee, Ind. Col. Strange is serving overseas.

SWANBECK—Born 13 May 1945 to Lt. and Mrs. James Raymond Swanbeck, a son, James Raymond Swanbeck, Jr.

TAYLOR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, CE, a daughter, Martha Kenyon. Mrs. Taylor is the former Ens. Lois Taylor, USNR.

TROWBRIDGE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John B. Trowbridge, QMC, a daughter.

TURNER—Born at Mountsides Hospital, Montclair, N. J., 13 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William W. Turner, Jr., USNR, their second daughter, Patricia Ann Turner.

TURNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William H. Turner, AAF, a daughter.

TURNER—Born in Hollywood (Calif.) Hospital, 2 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Turner, USN, a son, Frank Turner, Jr.

WALDRON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Nello B. Waldron, QMC, a daughter.

WALKER—Born in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, 10 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, USNR, a son, grandson of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Frank Walker.

WALKER—Born at US Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 1 May 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William J. Walker, USNR, a daughter, Cheryl Diane Walker.

WATSON—Born at Municipal Hospital, Tampa, Fla., 24 April 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Ansley Watson, USA, a son, Ansley Watson, Jr.

WINGO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Earl Wingo, JAGD, a daughter.

Married

ATWOOD-DAVIS—Married in Montgomery, Ala., 1 May 1945, Miss Dita Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, USA-Ret., of Arlington, Va., to Capt. Ben Atwood, of Fort Sumner, N. M.

BAIOCCHI-MARTOCCHI—Married in Holy Family Catholic Church, New York, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Rose-Marie Martocci of New Rochelle, N. Y., to Lt. Thomas A. Baiocchi, AUS.

BARNETT-RAIFORD—Married in Christ

Episcopal Church, Elizabeth City, N. C., 30 April 1945, Miss Catherine Alma Raiford to Ens. James Leon Barnett, USNR.

BEHM-MUIR—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, Calif., 5 January 1945, Miss Elizabeth Ann Muir to Ens. Edward William Behm, USNR.

BERTRAM-PATTERSON—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 7 May 1945, Miss Margaret Baden Patterson, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, MC, USA-Ret., to Maj. Harold F. Bertram, MC, AUS.

BROWN-KNIGHT—Married in Larchmont Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 12 May 1945, Miss Virginia Lee Knight to Lt. (jg) Dor Wadsworth Brown, Jr., (MC), USN.

BUELL-VAN NOY—Married in the First Baptist Church, Rome, N. Y., 28 April 1945, Miss Ruth Jean Van Noy to Ens. John Russell Buell, Jr., USNR.

BURTON-CROSS—Married in Christ Church, Methodist, New York City, 12 May 1945, Miss Grace Esther Cross to Ens. Austin Marion Burton, USNR.

CAMP-GEUTING—Married in Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 May 1945, Miss Jane Elizabeth Geuting to Lt. James Leonidas Camp, 3d, MC, AUS.

CAPONE-LETTIERI—Married in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, North Bergen, N. J., 13 May 1945, Miss Flora Lettieri, to Capt. Frank A. Capone, AAF.

CARL-BAUMGARTNER—Married in St. John's Chapel, Bernardsville, N. J., 12 May 1945, Miss Ann Glipin Baumgartner to Capt. William Price Carl, Jr., aeronautical engineer in the AAF.

CHASE-FOWLER—Married in El Monte-Cito Presbyterian Church, Santa Barbara, Calif., recently, Miss Margaret Muriel Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wood Fowler, of Santa Barbara, to Lt. (jg) James Mackey Chase, USN, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Guy Randall Chase, USA-Ret.

CLAIR-RENDICH—Married in St. Agnes Church, Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Jean Terese Rendich to Lt. (jg) Francis X. Clair, USCG.

CONNALLY-McCARTHY—Married in the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Troy, N. Y., 5 May 1945, Miss Patricia Ann McCarthy to 1st Lt. Eugene F. Connally, Jr., AAF.

COUSINS-FITZMAURICE—Married in the North Chapel, Santa Ana Army Air Base, Santa Ana, Calif., 10 May 1945, Mrs. Diana Fitzmaurice of Beverly Hills, Calif., to Maj. Gen. Ralph P. Cousins, USA, of the AAF Western Flying Training Command.

DESHAZO-BOOM—Married in New York City, 12 May 1945, Miss Carmen Louise Boom, of East Orange, N. J., to Lt. Charles Arthur De Shazo, USMCR.

FARLARDEAU-McDOWELL—Married in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governor's Island, N. Y., 16 May 1945, Miss Elaine McDowell, daughter of Col. John McDowell, USA, to Ens. Walter Joy Farlardeau, Jr., USMS.

FEITNER-UNDERDOWN—Married in Holland, 18 April 1945, Miss Judith H. Underdown, of the American Red Cross, to Lt. Quentin F. Feitner, AUS.

FIRM-McBRIDE—Married in Harbison Chapel of Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., 12 May 1945, Miss Katherine McBride, to Lt. Robert Batseff Firm, USMCR.

FITZGERALD-EGAN—Married in St. James Church, Red Bank, N. J., 12 May 1945, Miss Elizabeth McNair Egan to Lt. (jg) Joseph F. Fitzgerald, USNR.

GINSBERG-HAFT—Married in New York City, 13 May 1945, Miss Norma Grace Haft to (jg) Jack W. Ginsberg, USNR.

HADLEY-PARMENTER—Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Kathryn Ten Broeck Parmenter to Lt. (jg) Thomas Hadley, USNR.

HARRIS-TAYLOR—Married in the rectory of Holy Name Church, East Orange, N. J., 10 May 1945, Miss Helen Cameron Taylor to Maj. Morgan K. Harris, Jr., AAF recently returned from duty with the 8th Air Force in England.

HASKELL-PARK—Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Seattle, Wash., 12 May 1945, Miss Helen Beaumont Park of Greenwich, Conn., to Lt. William Peckham Haskell, USNR.

HAYES-FROST—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 14 May 1945, Miss Betty Frost to Lt. (jg) Webb Cook Hayes, 3rd, USNR, son of Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, USN.

HENRY-DAVIES—Married in the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Elizabeth Rhea Davies to Lt. Comdr. Eugene Baker Henry, Jr., USN (USNA '39).

JOHNSON-FOCHT—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 7 May 1945, Miss Virginia Frances Focht to Lt. Charles Y. Johnson, USNR.

JOHNSON-HAYNES—Married in the Naval Chapel of the Woman's USNR Quarters, Washington, D. C., 15 May 1945, 2nd Mary Lorraine Haynes, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Ferdinand T. Johnson, USNR.

LEONARD-CLARK—Married in Inverness Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., 5 May 1945, Miss Mary H. Clark to Lt. James J. Leonard, Jr., AUS.

LEVINE-DIAMOND—Married in New York City, 14 May 1945, Miss Marilyn Diamond to Lt. Arthur Levine, AUS.

LUCAS-BELKNAP—Married in the post chapel, Santa Fe, N. M., 5 May 1945, Lt. Frances W. Belknap, ANC, to Capt. John Ross Lucas, AUS.

LUDEMAN-HICKEY—Married in St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 May 1945, Miss Patricia Margaret Hickey to 1st Lt. Louis Henry Ludeman, AAF.

McGUIRK-ASPEN—Married in her home at Upper Montclair, N. J., Miss Helen Aspen to Ens. George J. McGuirk, Jr., USNR.

MILIUS-BISCHOFF—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 12 May 1945, Miss Barbara Ann Bischoff, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Carl H. Bischoff, AUS, to Lt. Gay Edward Milius, Jr., USNR.

MORAN-ALLEN—Married at Battery General Hospital, Rome, Ga., 29 April 1945, Lt. Blanche A. Allen, ANC, to 1st Lt. Joseph W. Moran, AUS.

MURPHY-HOGATE—Married at Glen Arden Farm, Pawling, N. Y., 14 May 1945, Miss Anne Shields Hogate, of Scarsdale and Glen Arden Farm, to Lt. Charles E. Murphy, Jr., USMCR, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NISBET-BRIGGS—Married at Jacksonville, Fla., 24 February 1945, Miss Elizabeth Edwards Nisbet to Ens. Grant Andrew Briggs, USN.

ORR-YOUNG—Married in the Baptist Church, Dudley, Worcestershire, England, 21 April 1945, Miss Christine Margaret Young, a Leading Wren in the British Naval Service, to Lt. Comdr. William E. Orr, USNR.

PALICA-ZINCHAK—Married in St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church, Yonkers, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Ann B. Zinchak to Lt. Peter W. Palica, AUS.

PICKENS-PALMER—Married in St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., 12 May 1945, Miss Harriet Palmer to 1st Lt. David Richard Pickens, Jr., MC, AUS.

PIKER-SEIDMAN—Married in New York City, 11 May 1945, Miss Joan Frances Seidman, of New York, to Lt. (jg) Myron Piker, USNR, of Hamilton, Ohio.

RAMAGE-GODING—Married at her home in Westfield, N. J., 16 May 1945, Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Goding to Lt. (jg) William Arthur Ramage, USNR.

RED-MOORE—Married in Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., 16 May 1945, Miss Josephine Shaw Moore to Lt. (jg) John West Red, Jr., USNR.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER-McCARTHY—Married in St. Ann's Church, Manlius, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Mildred McCarthy, daughter of Lt. Col. D. P. McCarthy, N. Y. National Guard and president of Manlius Military School, and Mrs. McCarthy, to Lt. Paul A. Riemenschneider, (MC) USNR.

ROBERTS-EDGECOMB—Married recently in Booth Memorial Chapel of First Congregational Church, Long Beach, Calif., Miss Sibyl Edgcomb, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Edgcomb, USCG, to Lt. Theoderic Roberts, (ChC) USNR.

SEELY-EATON—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Noroton, Conn., 11 May 1945, Miss Mary-Alice Eaton to Lt. (jg) Coleman Campbell Seely, USNR.

SHALLENBERGER-HILLMAN—Married in the Presidio Chapel, San Francisco, Calif., 5 May 1945, Miss Mary Louise Hillman, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman, USA, to Capt. Garvin Fletcher Shallenberger, AUS.

SHARKE-SWENSSON—Married in Trinity Methodist Church, Troy, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Ann Swensson to Lt. Karl Gustav Eduard Sharke, USNR.

SOFFE-DIXON—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, N. C., 12 May 1945, Miss Dorothy Dixon to Lt. Milton James Soffe, of Kelo, Wash., and Fort Bragg, N. C.

TOWNSEND-EVERETT—Married in the post chapel, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 9 May 1945, Miss Mary Campbell Everett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willis Everett, Jr., USA, to Lt. Killian Van Rensselaer Townsend, AUS.

ULLMAN-HURT—Married in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 12 May 1945, Miss Nancy Holcombe Hurt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel H. Hurt, USN, to Lt. (jg) Paul Elliott Ullmann, USNR.

VAN MIDDLEBORTH-HILLIS—Married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 12 May 1945, Miss Ann Eleanor Hillis of Bronxville, to Lt. (jg) Richard Wilson Van Middleborth, USNR.

WHIDDEN-BURRETS—Married in Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., 12 May 1945, Miss Virginia Frances Focht to Lt. Charles Y. Johnson, USNR.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

ton, D. C., recently, Miss Mary Burrets to Lt. Frank Whidden, USNR.

WRIGHT-COCHRANE—Married in Boston, Mass., 12 May 1945, Sgt. Nancy L. Cochran, WAC, of Boston, to Lt. Alfred Wright, Jr., USNR, of Pasadena, Calif.

Died

BECCUE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 March 1945, Lt. Col. John Harvey Beccue, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Beccue of New Orleans, La., and three sons, Lt. John H. Beccue, AUS, William Beccue now at Johns Hopkins, and Pfc. Notter Beccue.

BISCHOFF—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 May 1945, Lt. Robert William Bischoff, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Beatrice V. Bischoff of 2942 Second St., SE, Washington, D. C., by his mother and a sister.

BRADSHAW—Killed in action near Munich, Germany, 5 April 1945, 1st Lt. Carl Bradshaw, Inf., whose brother, Lt. Paul Bradshaw, Jr., was killed last October in an airplane crash. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace T. Bradshaw and their six months old son, by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bradshaw of Washington, D. C., and a brother, Lt. Aaron Bradshaw, AAF on duty in Italy.

BYRD—Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 May 1945, Maj. George R. Byrd, USA-Ret., uncle of Rear Adm. Richard Byrd, USN-Ret., and of U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. Surviving also are a brother, Mr. William Byrd of Baltimore, Md., and three sisters, Mrs. Susan Shipley and Miss Mary Byrd of Baltimore and Miss Anne Byrd of California.

CHURCH—Killed in action against the Germans in Northern Italy, 19 April 1945, 1st Lt. Lloyd Church, Jr., of the 91st Armored Field Artillery Bn., Fifth Army. Survived by his widow, a two-year-old son, his parents and a sister.

CLARK—Killed in action on Luzon, P. I., 18 April 1945, 1st Lt. William Arthur Clark, 11th Airborne Div. Survived by his parents, Col. Howard Clark, 2nd, USA, Commanding Officer of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Mrs. Clark, and by one brother, Lt. Col. Howard W. Clark, USA (USMA '41) now serving with the XX Corps, Third Army in Germany.

CONARD—Killed in action in France, 13 January 1945, 2nd Lt. Joseph A. Conard, Cav. Res., 14th Armored Division, son of Col. A. B. Conard, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Conard, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Also survived by his sisters, Miss Janice E. Conard, Special Service, ETO, Mrs. Kathleen Conard Heinlein, wife of Col. Rex Heinlein, West Point, N. Y., and Mrs. Ralph Leachler, Midland, Mich., and by his brothers, Arthur B. Conard, Jr., Coffeyville, Kans., and Capt. David B. Conard, CE, USA, on duty in Burma.

CORMACK—Killed in action over the Netherlands, 12 September 1944, 1st Lt. Douglas Crawford Cormack, AAF. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Olive G. Cormack of New York and a brother.

DAMAS—Killed in action in Germany, 27 April 1945, Lt. Col. Waldemar N. Damas, USA (USMA '25). Survived by his widow, the former Miss Anne Claria, of Newport, R. I., and by his mother.

DEWITT—Died in San Francisco, Calif., 13 May 1945, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster DeWitt, wife of Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt, MC, USA-Ret., mother of Capt. Wallace DeWitt, Jr., USA, on duty at Fort McDowell, Calif., and sister-in-law of Lt. Gen. John DeWitt, commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College.

DURR—Killed in action in Italy, 27 April 1945, Maj. Ernest Durr, CE, USA (USMA '41). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Edee Chandler Durr and daughter, Susan E. Durr, by his sister, Edith Marie Durr and his grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, USA-Ret.

ENNIS—Died at her home in Newport, R. I., 15 May 1945, Mrs. Andrine L. Ennis, widow of Brig. Gen. William Ennis, USA. Survived by a son, Brig. Gen. William P. Ennis, USA-Ret., of Vineyard Haven, Mass., a daughter, Miss Clare Ennis of Newport and a grandson, Col. William P. Ennis, Jr., with the Fifth Army in Italy.

FITZ SIMONS—Killed in action over Holland, 20 April 1945, Capt. Tom L. Fitz Simons, Jr., AAF. Survived by his parents, a sister, and a brother.

FOWLER—Died in Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 May 1945, Mr. Frank S. Fowler of Washington, father of Lt. Comdr. Ralph S. Fowler, USNR.

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GRIMES—Killed in action in Germany, 25 April 1945, 2nd Lt. William M. Grimes, Jr., Cav., AUS, aged 22 years, while serving as Tank Platoon Commander, Co. C, 27th Tank Batt., 20th Armored Div., only son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Grimes, USA, and brother of Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, wife of Lt. Col. Whipple, Jr., USA, and grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. S. Grimes, USA, deceased.

HALL—Killed in crash of civilian airplane near Charleston, S. C., 10 May 1945, Lt. Mora S. Hall, Jr., AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hall of Hyattsville, Md., and by a brother, Lt. Alfred J. Hall, AAF.

HARRIS—Killed in action on Mindoro, P. I., 4 January 1945, Capt. Russel Price ("Bucky") Harris, USA, (USMA '43). Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russel Anson Harris, his sister, Miss Virginia D. Harris of 3616 Santiago St., Tampa, Fla.

KRAUSE—Died in the South Pacific area, 31 March 1945, Col. Emil Krause, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Elaine DeWitt Krause, of 318 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y.

LAWRENCE—Killed in action in Germany, 18 April 1945, 1st Lt. Robert D. Lawrence, Inf. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Beatrice Lawrence of Washington, D. C., and a twin brother, Donald.

LILL—Killed in action in Germany, 15 April 1945, 1st Lt. Ralph O. Lill, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lill of Detroit, Mich.

MAGIN—Killed in action in Germany 7 April 1945, 1st Lt. Louis H. Magin, AUS. Survived by his parents, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Louis Magin of 10 Bayside Place, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

MAREAN—Killed in action in Italy, 22 April 1945, 1st Lt. Norman H. Marean, AFS. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Marean of 602 South West St., Culpeper, Va.

NORFORD—Killed in action on Okinawa, 14 April 1945, Capt. Archie B. Norford, USMC. Survived by his widow, daughter of Col. Merton J. Retheider, USMC, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David L. Norford of Alexandria, Va., and a brother, of Silver Spring, Md.

PERSHING—Died suddenly at his home in Washington, D. C., 15 May 1945, Maj. Bennett M. Pershing, AUS, veteran of the African-Sicilian-Italian campaign, on his first visit home since December 1942. Survived by three daughters, a granddaughter and three brothers.

POTTER—Killed in action in Germany, 18 April 1945, Capt. Gordon Vincent Potter, son of Lt. Col. B. L. Potter, on duty in Atlanta, Ga., and of Mrs. Henry F. Woodward of 2400 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

RICH—Killed in action in Germany, 8 April 1945, Lt. Jerome J. Rich, AUS. Survived by his mother Mrs. J. H. C. Williams and his stepfather, Col. Williams.

RICHARDSON—Killed in action in the European Theater, 22 April 1945, Lt. Col. Jack J. Richardson, USA (USMA '35). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Phyllis G. Richardson, of 2019 Kennedy Drive, Augusta, Ga.

RIXEY—Died in Alexandria, Va., 7 May 1945, Mrs. Lillian Stearns Rixey of 401 King St., wife of Col. Presley M. Rixey, USMC-Ret. Survived also by a daughter, Miss Lillian Rixey, and three sons, Col. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., USMC, Lt. Comdr. F. S. Rixey, USN and Lt. P. H. Rixey, USMC.

RYDER—Killed in action over the Adriatic Sea, 2 April 1945, Lt. Col. A. Ryder in AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethylene Ryder, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ryder of Scarsdale, N. Y., and a younger brother, Robert.

SEYMOUR—Died at Naval Air Technical Training Station, Norman, Okla., 9 May 1945, Lt. Comdr. Charles Hedden Seymour, USNR. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Selena Bears Seymour of 162 Madison Ave., Morristown, N. J., two daughters the Misses Mary and Martha Seymour and a brother.

SMITH—Killed in action over Germany, 30 November 1944, Lt. Arthur M. O. Smith, pilot of a B-17 in the Eighth Air Force. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Barbara White Smith and two sons, Michael and Merrill, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Smith of Barre, Vt., and two sisters, Miss Barbara M. Smith and Mrs. Clair M. Conzelman wife of Lt. Col. Conzelman, CAC, USA, prisoner of war of Japan.

SUESS—Killed in action near Bagulo, Luzon, P. I., Capt. Sheldon O. Sues, Inf., husband of Mrs. Margaret Ann Sues of Woodley Park Towers, Washington, D. C., also survived by his mother, Mrs. Edna Walquist of Rockford, Ill.

TREVER—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., 10 May 1945, Mrs. Beas McMillan Trever, widow of Comdr. George A. Trever, USN (USNA, '09), and sister of Rear Adm. Fred E. McMillen, (SC), USN, and of the late Maj. Donald R. McMillen, USA.

UNGETHUEN—Killed in action over the Adriatic Sea, 31 January 1945, 2nd Lt. John O. Ungethuen, 15th Air Force, son of Col. and Mrs. W. J. Ungethuen, USA-Ret., of Plympton, Mass.

WILLIAMS—Killed in action on Luzon, P. I., 27 March 1945, Capt. Rford Williams, AUS. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Wilma Williams of St. Albans, Vt., and a sister, Mrs. Alan Peterson, of 1208 Mt. Vernon Blvd., Alexandria, Va.

USMA Graduating Class

Nominations for members of the 1945 graduating class, United States Military Academy, were submitted to the Senate 14 May and confirmed 17 May. The commissions will be effective in the branches indicated and on the dates indicated. Graduation exercises will be held 5 June. Those nominated are as follows:

Rank From 5 June 1945

Corps of Engineers
C. E. Adams, Jr. E. E. Lane, Jr.
D. C. Atkins Dale E. Lockard
R. A. Barber, Jr. Douglas A. Lott
William L. Barnes Everett E. Love
Robert L. Barr William J. Love
R. W. P. Boberg Robert W. McBride
J. K. Boyce, Jr. R. E. McConnell
Ernest P. Braucher John J. McCulloch
J. R. Brownell, Jr. W. V. McGuinness, Jr.
Bates C. Burnell Monor C. Mabry
George M. Bush Dorsey T. Mahin
Lochlin W. Caffey Nikitas C. Manlitas
C. McR. Carter, Jr. Frank E. Mehner
H. P. Catts, Jr. W. Van D. Millman
At. L. Childlaw K. M. Moore, Jr.
David C. Clymer James M. Mueller
H. J. Dager, Jr. O. C. Myers, Jr.
Ernest J. Dens Robert C. Nelson
Raymond O. Dietsche Thomas J. Nichols
T. E. Dowd, Jr. William M. Nichols
R. M. Eckstrom John A. Noble
Robert C. Erickson William H. Norris
D. W. Fagg, Jr. DeWitt A. Nunn
Delbert M. Fowler Joseph P. O'Hanlon
Donald E. Fowler Kenneth L. Paape
W. P. Gardiner Vernon W. Pinkey
Walter C. Gellin Oscar W. Portman
John W. Graham F. W. Rankin, Jr.
Richard H. Groves Robert K. Releson
John L. Hadden C. L. R. Reynoldson
J. G. Haddima J. T. Rhett, Jr.
Arthur P. Hanket D. A. Riley, Jr.
E. L. Hardin, Jr. J. J. Rochefort, Jr.
Richard S. Hartline James A. Ruth
John C. Hastie A. D. Sheppard, Jr.
D. H. Henderson Walter J. Slazak
Richard J. Hesse Niles W. Solk
James J. Heyman Harry T. Stewart
I. A. Hunt, Jr. William G. Stewart
W. R. Hylander, Jr. Warren R. Stumpe
Fred E. Jones William B. Taylor
Harvey C. Jones William C. Trefa
Geoffrey B. Keyes Marion W. Trotti
Arch P. Kimbrough Paul H. Ugle, Jr.
H. L. King, Jr. Richard L. West
Lawrence J. Kilma J. H. Wirries, Jr.
Richard I. Kothrade Donald J. Wolf
William G. Krats F. L. Worthington
R. S. Kristoferson Amos L. Wright
Frank A. LaRoos G. E. Wyatt, Jr.

Signal Corps

Charles S. Adler A. W. Knight, Jr.
Howard A. Baldwin Philip L. Lansing
Harvey S. Boyd John G. Leghorn
Cyril J. Brown Houghton Lohn
Walter J. Cain Donald R. Lunney
Stanley G. Calder R. I. McFadden
Robert V. Calvert Robert L. Marben
Forrest A. Carhart Edward M. Michalak
Leon A. Cookman Thomas C. Musgrave
W. A. Daugherty John F. Myron
J. P. Downing, Jr. Hugh C. Oppenheimer
C. R. Driscoll Edward A. Powers
William A. Ekberg Bert F. Prentiss
John W. Fehrs Frank A. Smith
J. J. Gilbert G. H. Troxell, Jr.
William E. Glynn Earl R. Velle
James B. Graham Edward L. Winthrop
Howard J. Hanson Arthur L. Wolfe
R. McK. Herron 3d

Cavalry

Robert R. Batson Nell ImObersteg
G. R. Branson, Jr. E. F. McCarron, Jr.
F. R. Einsiedler W. D. McNaughton
G. T. Forsell, Jr. J. H. O'Brien, Jr.
John C. Gaze W. K. Vaughan
Robert E. Hayes

Field Artillery

Joseph T. Adams James M. Garrett 3d
James M. Alfente James W. Gilland
H. O. Amos, Jr. Thomas R. Glendon
R. W. Argo, Jr. Rabun W. Griffith
A. V. Arnold, Jr. E. F. Gudgel, Jr.
K. H. Bailey, Jr. Richard L. Haley
A. J. Belmonte Cland S. Hamilton
J. R. Bennett, Jr. J. R. Harman, Jr.
John L. Black J. B. Harrington, Jr.
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J. G. Christiansen, Jr. Alfred H. Jones
G. A. Churchill H. E. Kelly, Jr.
Raymond L. Clark M. C. Jones, Jr.
Robert G. Conrad A. W. Klement, Jr.
Richard C. Crane Donald J. Kohler
R. M. Cunningham J. B. Kusewitt, Jr.
Harle H. Damon Karl R. Liewer
R. E. Dingeman John H. Linden
Philip J. Dolan Arthur H. Lozano
James H. Elkey Robert C. Lutz
David Erlenkotter R. C. McAllister
J. M. Ferguson, Jr. T. H. McLendon
T. E. Fitzpatrick, Jr. H. A. McIntire
Louis R. Fortier Norman D. Mallory
John E. Fox Robert J. Mann
Arthur W. Fridl T. E. Marriott
Robert W. Fye James A. Munson
G. A. Garman, Jr. Donald E. Myers

John D. Nacy
James T. Neal
Keith C. Nuasbaum
Philip B. Polak
Patrick W. Powers
M. E. Rivers, Jr.
Almon R. Roth
Sylvan E. Salter
K. R. Scurr, Jr.
John L. Shaddy
James M. Shilstone
Gordon H. Shumard
G. F. Smith, Jr.
Richard A. Smith
Charles W. Spann

Coast Artillery

B. McC. Barnard, Jr.
R. W. Campbell, Jr.
A. R. Cavanna, Jr.
S. L. Cowles, Jr.
William L. Davis
Thomas M. Dolan
A. L. Doyle, Jr.
John L. Goff, Jr.
James L. Hayden
J. D. Ingham, Jr.
Bruce O. McCracken
R. W. McNamee, Jr.
Albert J. Maris
J. B. Martin, Jr.

Infantry

Theodore F. G. Adair Robert M. Hall
W. R. Adkins, Jr. Theodore H. Halligan
G. O'N. Adkisson, Jr. James C. Hamilton
Walter G. Allen W. B. Hankins, Jr.
Fred J. Archibald Earl C. Hardy
R. B. Armstrong John T. Harmeling
Leslie S. Ayers Harry B. Hause
H. R. Bealmeier, Jr. Laurence L. Helmer
Earl W. Bell James A. Herbert
John C. Bennett Alfred H. Herman 3d
George C. Benson Alfred O. Hero
Joseph P. Berg, Jr. Joseph C. Hill
George C. Berger R. L. Hillman, Jr.
William Blum, Jr. Ralph M. Hinman
Robert N. Boehm Rupert E. Hodges
Louis H. Boettcher Joseph H. Hoffman
John C. Boley Harold F. Hogan
James C. Bowman George F. Hoge
John J. Briscoe James F. Holcomb
Levin B. Broughton P. R. Holland, Jr.
John F. Brown James F. Holt
John A. Bruckner Robert M. Horan
John T. Burke James W. Howe
Clark W. Burton H. J. Hughes, Jr.
Leon C. Byrd William H. Hughes
P. O'K. Callahan L. A. Humphreys
Clark S. Campbell H. E. Hutcheson, Jr.
J. T. Carley, Jr. Robert N. Ives
George B. Carrington George D. Jackson
Jose L. Carrion Walter A. Jagiello
C. F. Carter, Jr. Richard O. Jett
Woodbury Carter J. H. Johnson, Jr.
George W. Casey R. H. Johnson
Smith B. Chamberlain George S. Jones 3d
A. W. Childress, Jr. John H. Jones
William D. Clark Claude K. Josey
I. B. Coldren, Jr. G. DuComb, Kahler
William Collins F. B. Kane, Jr.
W. H. Combs, Jr. Edgar D. Kenna, Jr.
Charles W. Cox J. L. Kennedy, Jr.
William B. Cray Edwin B. Kerr
James A. Crowe Charles E. Knudsen
George B. Crowell Kenneth G. Kochel
Harold E. Curry Fred Kochil, Jr.
Charles H. Curtis Wilbert J. Kovar
B. C. Dalley, Jr. Robert G. Krebs
James H. Dallman K. R. Ladensohn
G. A. Daoust, Jr. Lincoln Landis
R. W. Davis, Jr. Q. C. LaPrad
S. A. Dav, Jr. Robert E. Lee
Richard F. DeKay B. O. Lewis, Jr.
W. J. Del Vecchio C. E. Limpus, Jr.
Milton H. DeVanitt T. A. Lombardo
Thomas H. Devilla T. D. Longina 2d
George R. Dexter R. J. McCarrell
James P. Donovan J. E. McCarthy
T. D. Drake 2d H. J. McCarthy, Jr.
Warren W. Drake T. G. McChrystal
Charles F. Finke Robert L. McDonald
Ward W. Edwards John J. McDonald
James K. Edwards J. C. McDonough
Lyle I. Edwards E. R. McElroy
Edward S. Eneboe P. S. McGee, Jr.
G. S. Eyster, Jr. R. D. McGovern
Roy W. Farrow John V. McKerrle
Andrew G. Favret S. K. McMurdo
George C. Fee W. H. McMurray
Ernest S. Ferguson T. H. McNiel
H. M. Findlay, Jr. Frank D. McPeck
David Fink C. M. McQuarrie, Jr.
C. H. Fletcher, Jr. Thomas B. Maertens
G. W. Flint Dale E. Mahan
Arthur T. Flinn James L. Malony
John M. Forbes Robert F. Mantey
L. J. Fox, Jr. Joe I. Martinez
E. W. Franza, Jr. Ernest J. Masari
Eugene J. Gasior Raymond O. Miller
Andrew J. Gatsis Putnam W. Monroe
John C. Geer H. G. Moore, Jr.
J. M. Gillman, Jr. J. M. Morris, Jr.
Edwin J. Gilmore James W. Morris
L. D. Glingras Jared W. Morrow
W. J. Gluns Albert F. Muehlke
Frederick C. Goeth John DeS. Murphy
Charles R. Gorder Kyran M. Murphy 3d
Arthur B. Greene Herman S. Napier
Charles F. Greer John H. Neff
Donald E. Gross D. T. Nelson, Jr.
Melvin E. Gustafson George D. Nelson, Jr.
William R. Guthrie Paul B. Nelson, Jr.
Dale S. Hall Carl Bryant Nerdahl

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USMA Graduating Class (Continued from Preceding Page)

V. H. H. Newman
W. Van Dyke Ochs, Jr.
Stephen Pace, Jr.
Robert J. Parr
James K. Patchell
Frank Ned Pavia
W. O. Perry, Jr.
E. d'A. Pickett
C. S. Pierce
Everett O. Post
Edmund W. Poston
John J. Powers, Jr.
Daniel U. Pratt
Randall C. Prescott
E. R. Preston, Jr.
Alfred J. Price
H. H. Price, Jr.
Marvin L. Price
Donald V. Rattan
Robert M. Reese
Donald H. Rehm
John W. Reynolds
Robert V. Ridenour
A. V. Rinearson 3d
E. N. Robinson
G. L. Robson, Jr.
A. Worrell Roffe
Wilfred L. Rogers
James T. Root
Walter H. Root, Jr.
Robert J. St. Onge
Chester C. Sargent
B. E. Sawyer, Jr.
Edward S. Saxby
L. J. Schelter, Jr.
B. G. Schneekloth
Tom L. Schwinn
Lexley R. Scott
Joseph S. Senger
Harry J. Shaw
Almon L. Shoaff
William C. Sibert
Rubin Siegel
R. L. Silverman, Jr.
Erskine Smith
R. L. Smith, Jr.
Shelton G. Spear
Charles E. Spragins

Quartermaster Corps

Thomas F. Tuttle
Chemical Warfare Service
Norman L. Lasker
Ordnance Department
David U. Armstrong
Waldo L. Carbonell
W. W. Cobb, Jr.
David Higgins 4th

Air Corps

S. B. Adams, Jr.
J. F. Allen, Jr.
F. S. Attinger, Jr.
Roderick H. Averill
Charles J. Avery
Robert L. Babin
Cole D. Bacon
Robert H. Bacon
Alfred L. Bailey
Edwin H. Bailey
Paul Baker, Jr.
Charles E. Barnett
Robert S. Barton
Ray S. Basham
Jacques G. Beezley
W. T. Bess, Jr.
Donald R. Bissell
Frederick C. Blesse
R. C. W. Blessey, Jr.
K. T. Blood, Jr.
Alfred D. Blue
G. F. Bond, Jr.
William J. Bowen
Chester Val Braun
R. G. Breen, Jr.
Harold F. Brennenman
Devol Brett
M. H. Brewer, Jr.
Warren M. Briggs
Basil A. Brockles, Jr.
J. M. Broughton
William P. Brown
E. D. Bruton, Jr.
Paul K. Bullard
Harold H. Buth
Joseph R. Byron
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J. W. Campbell, Jr.
W. A. Carter, Jr.
T. B. Catron 4th
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William K. Cherry
Hally D. Chesney, Jr.
John B. Chickering
Glen C. Childs
Charles W. Clark
William L. Clarkson
Henry Lee Cobb, Jr.
John W. Coffey, Jr.
Richard P. Conniff
J. E. Coulahan, Jr.
M. G. Coulter, Jr.
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Ralph F. Croal, Jr.
David W. Crockett
Charles W. Cross
Jack G. Crouch
Donald V. Crowe
H. L. Cummings, Jr.
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W. D. Dabney, Jr.
Charles I. Daubert

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Roger L. Johnson
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Edwin G. Kellam
Charles H. King
Nat D. King
John J. Knight
B. F. Knolle, Jr.
Scott A. Kuntz
Robert G. Lake
Harrison Larkin
John E. Lawrence
Joseph D. Ledford
Frank A. Lee
Samuel K. Lessey
John P. Liebel
Leonard W. Lilley
Robert G. Lindsay
Clarence L. Linton
John F. Lish
Robert R. Lochry
Wendell J. Long
John D. Ludlow
Joseph F. McCaddon
Donovan L. McCance
M. McDonald, Jr.
W. E. McGlynn
John J. McGranery
John B. MacWherter
Joseph J. Macur
William Mahl, Jr.
William R. Manlove
Thomas R. Marks
Bobby L. Marlow
Roy L. Marston
Louis L. Martin
M. J. Martin, Jr.
Frank F. Marvin
Edward J. Mason
James G. Mason
Harry L. Maynard
Harry R. Middleton
Roger E. Miller
J. T. F. Milnor
Homer R. Minckler
Richard B. Minor
Richard R. Moore
Charles E. Moran
W. K. Moran, Jr.
J. D. M. Morris
Arthur R. Morrison
Edgar M. Munyon
C. E. Myers, Jr.
James S. Nash
Daniel J. Nelson
A. R. Neville, Jr.
Edgar W. Nichols
O. S. Nichols, Jr.
Joseph T. O'Neal
H. C. Parker, Jr.
Anthony R. Parrish
C. W. Partridge, Jr.
Harry R. Patrick
R. D. Patterson, Jr.
John W. Pauly
Richard A. Perez
Daniel C. Perry
Lorrin C. Peterson
Jack C. Pettee
Robert E. Pine
Charles W. Pratt
William T. Preston
Ward E. Protsman

Rank From 6 June 1945

Air Corps

Robert D. Hippert
Rank From 7 June 1945
Air Corps
Jesse H. Johnson

Release of Army Officers (Continued from First Page)

ice is another factor. Age-in-grade regulations will also strictly apply, so that average officers will rate preference for release. "While officers will be retired in about the same numerical ratio as enlisted men, each officer's case will be a matter largely for individual consideration."

In the European Theater of Operations officers have been advised by Headquarters of the Communications Zone that their discharge will be governed by the following four factors:

1. Military necessity; 2. Efficiency; 3. The expressed desire of the officer, and 4. The Point Score.

While the Adjusted Service Rating score will be only an aid and guiding factor, it is expected that it will be used in separating many officers with long overseas and hazardous combat service.

Status of Nat. Guard

The legislature of South Carolina, in a concurrent resolution, has memorialized Congress to preserve the basic principles of the National Defense Act and the Selective Training and Service Act relating to the status of the National Guard as an integral part of the first line of defense.

"We advocate, in the event that a system of universal military training be included in the post-war plan for the Military Establishment," the resolution said, "that such training be integrated with the civilian components of the Army and spe-

cifically, the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Organized Reserves."

USNA Grads to Marines

Announcement was made at the U. S. Naval Academy this week of the names of 37 members of the Class of 1946 (to be graduated next month under the three-year-course policy) who have been selected for appointment as second lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps.

The list includes the 35 midshipmen

Army and Navy Journal 1171 May 19, 1945

originally nominated and confirmed as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and whose names were printed on page 1110 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 5 May, plus Midshipmen Lee Andrew Kirstein and William Cornelius Stack, who were nominated and confirmed early this month as Ensigns in the line of the Navy.

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The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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The Navy's Task (Continued from First Page)

The second great task of the Navy in the Pacific has been to chop the Japanese up into manageable bits by sealing off each new target in advance of our attack. I can best explain this function by a few examples.

As we moved into the Philippines, the Navy's fast carrier task force conducted a series of heavy air raids on Manila, the China coast, Formosa, the Ryukyus, and the Bonin Islands. Before we moved into Iwo and into Okinawa, the fast carrier task force conducted a series of strikes against Japan itself. Just prior to the attack on Iwo Jima, for example, Task Force 58 conducted a very effective raid on Japan, which had a substantial part to play in the interdiction of Japanese aircraft from interference with our operations.

The purpose of these raids is to destroy the enemy shipping and enemy air power which might be sent to reinforce the point we intend to attack—that is what we call sealing off the target, putting a ring around it that keeps any interference with our ships and troops and aircraft from occurring. These raids are enormous operations involving as many as a thousand planes, launched from our fast carriers.

Task Force 58

Let me digress for a moment to say that this huge carrier-based air force, popularly known as Task Force 58, is unique in the world, something which distinguishes the sea and air power of the United States from the power of any other nation. Not only do we have in our enormous carrier forces a striking arm which no other nation possesses, but we also have in the officers and men of that force one of the most polished fighting organizations the world has ever seen. When I was at the Iwo Jima landing I had the privilege of seeing air groups from Task Force 58 come in over that small, volcanic island for softening up bombardment. The perfection of their performance was a pleasure to behold. Even to someone who is a complete amateur in war it was clear you had a proficient professional team in that operation. They operated with the precision of the Notre Dame football team on a good Saturday afternoon. They were unmistakable world champions. It was a very thrilling sight that I wish everyone at this table and every American could see.

Carrier- vs. Land-Based Air

One of the major purposes of the fast carriers' interdiction strikes in advance of an invasion is to knock out or pin down Japanese land-based air power all around our target. These battles of our carrier-based air power against Japanese land-based air power now comprise one of the great struggles going on in the Pacific. It really points up the question, Can sea air power cope with land-based air power? I think the answer is obvious in the fact we are coping with it and we have beaten it. I do not say we have beaten it in the sense of finality, but we have been able to carry out our mission.

The Navy is literally fighting the Japanese land-based air force for superiority in the air over Japan's islands. This struggle is unique in the history of war.

In Europe, because of the large land masses available, our land-based planes could take on the job of beating down the German Air Forces. Thus far in the Pacific campaign we have never controlled sufficient land area to base and deploy a large land-based air force. For that reason, the air campaign in the Pacific has become one of carrier-based air power against land-based air power.

If you will recall the fight for the Marianas, for the Philippine Islands, and for every Japanese island we have taken since, you will see that in each of these operations our carrier planes had to go up against a very substantial number of Japanese land-based planes, beating them down before the landing could begin.

I recall a dispatch of the last few days, that in a single space of 24 hours, which was merely a casual battle report, it showed that we had shot out of the air 104 Japanese planes in a single day.

Eight months ago the Japanese were boasting that, once our carriers came within reach of their land-based air force, we would be defeated. You will remember they described their tactics as "luring us in," and that evoked Admiral Halsey's famous statement that his fleet, which had been reported sunk by the Japanese, was now retiring toward the enemy. The record of our operations is an answer to the Japanese. We are winning this battle of sea-based air against land-based air. We have destroyed as many as 1,500 Japanese planes in a single month, draining away the strength of the Japanese Air Force—not only their planes but their pilots, which you can well understand may be more important—and driving the Japanese into the desperate tactics of suicide attack.

Opening Up Beachheads

The third major task which the Navy has in the Pacific war is the opening up of beachheads for our ground forces. Since I have difficulty myself in remembering all of the multitudinous functions which the Navy must perform in the course of establishing

a beachhead, I have made a rough list of them which I should like to read to you.

The Navy's first task, of course, is to convey the enormous armada of troops and supplies to the point of attack. Protection from aircraft alone is a very complex and intricate business. It takes preliminary organization and preliminary scout work at sea. These convoys are great aggregations of surface craft ranging from 500 to more than a thousand vessels. We had almost 1,200 ships in the Iwo Jima attack and a larger number in the Okinawa. I define surface craft as one which goes under its own power on the surface of the sea, not those that are carried, such as landing craft, which would be additional.

The Navy's second task is the preliminary bombardment of the point of attack both by sea and by air. I can testify to that, as anyone can who has been in it. The Navy's softening-up bombardments, both in Europe and the Pacific have become so well known that their effectiveness does not need challenge.

The third phase, however, is one which is not commonly known. This is the very dangerous operation of clearing the path to the beachhead.

The fourth Navy function in the establishment of a beachhead is the actual landing of the assault waves and supporting waves. I think it is not generally appreciated that all of that comes under the aegis of the Navy. It is a job that takes great organization and discipline because these boats have to move, hundreds of them, abreast. They have to form up and they have to be sure that they keep that formation as they move in so that they are not out of echelon with each other. That is not easy to do, particularly in rough weather, with all the possibilities of seasickness, and so forth. Navy-manned landing craft not only bring ground forces to the landing beaches, they also furnish close fire support from rocket ships, and Navy beach parties handle the unloading of supplies.

The Navy's fifth function in opening up beachheads is artillery and air bombardment in support of ground forces, knocking out enemy strong points and disrupting his troop dispositions as our forces advance. During General MacArthur's Philippine campaign, Navy support forces were engaged almost continuously from the landing on Leyte, 19 October through the fall of Corregidor on 1 March. I saw them still firing on Corregidor when I was in the Philippines. That is a function of the Navy which is so much taken for granted as to be almost overlooked. As an indication of the effectiveness of gunfire, which the Navy first realized from its own experience, or rather the experience of the marines, at Guadalcanal, particularly in the closing phases, the night of 11 and 12 November, when the Japanese battleships came down and shelled the marines at night, that proved to be an extremely tough thing to take, and because of that experience we applied it in much greater volume than I think we had planned to do. We took a prisoner of war in Okinawa the other day, according to a statement I happened to see in yesterday's dispatches, who said that, "Naval gunfire is the most feared, destructive force the enemy now has to contend with."

As a result of it, Admiral Turner has indicated he intends to accelerate the already heavy volume of gunfire. I think at Iwo Jima in the first 4 days of that attack we put something like 10,000 pounds of explosives on that island and the availability of that bombardment, because of the fact we could keep a continuous supply of materiel on to the island as to enable the commander to use it without stint, has been a tremendous factor in the reduction of the loss of life.

These five functions which I have listed thus far all focus on the beachhead itself. The Navy's sixth task in connection with an invasion is assigned to what we call the covering force. This force is a strong aggregation of carriers and warships—usually it is the fast carrier task force—which stands off of the beachhead to protect the great convoy of merchant ships and its supporting naval vessels from an attack by the Japanese Fleet. It was our covering force which engaged in the two great sea battles of 1944: first, the battle of the eastern Philippines of last June when the Japanese undertook a great sea-air attack on our forces which were assaulting Saipan and Guam; and, second, the great effort of the Japanese Fleet to put a finish to our ships and forces entering Leyte Gulf. The results, as you know, were a real backbone-breaking operation for the Japanese. Since then, as I said, they have not been able to muster enough force, in the sense of a force that could control the high seas.

When we moved into the Marianas and again when we moved into Leyte, the Japanese sent their Navy to attack our forces, to sink our convoys, and to isolate our beachheads, their theory being to do on a much larger scale what they did at the Battle of Savo Island in August 1942—come in at night from converging directions and catch and destroy as many of our combat vessels as possible, then go to work among the transports, which, of course, would be helpless. Those two engagements, the Battle of the Philippine Sea in June and the Battle for Leyte Gulf in October, cost the Japanese 27 warships, finally reducing their Navy to the dimensions of a medium-sized task force. Therefore, there may

never again be in this war a naval battle of the magnitude of either the Battle of the Philippines Sea or the battle for Leyte Gulf. This probability does not mean that we no longer need a covering force standing off our beachheads. If you will picture yourself aboard a troop transport lying off Okinawa, you will understand why, as long as Japan has any naval force to send against us, the fleet will continue to cover our landings.

Let me remind you again that the Germans only had two great modern battleships and six or seven ships on the order of modern cruisers with appropriate destroyer covering, but those ships were sufficient to keep the British fleet immobilized, or rather pinned to operations in the North Sea and the North Atlantic, for 3 years. The British had control of the sea, but they had to be ready to meet the Bismarck and the Tirpitz when they came out.

Those three great tasks—convoys, supplies, isolating targets, and launching attacks on those targets—will continue to be the responsibility of the Navy as long as the war in the Pacific lasts. The Navy's work is not finished when the Japanese Fleet is sunk.

Post-war Plans

We have given careful and extensive study to the naval post-war plans. That study, however, is in a sense only a framework and pattern; there are many considerations that we will have to evaluate before they assume finality. It goes into the question of bases, into the question of the size of the fleet, and the character and degree of readiness of that fleet.

Roughly speaking, we are planning on retaining in fairly complete readiness for operation a certain category of ships. There is another category, which will be held in a secondary degree of readiness.

Another thing is the availability of facilities to lay up those ships that we put out of commission. I know all of you gentlemen agree with me that we don't want to go through with the spectacle of sinking the Navy we have spent so much money to build, but if we are going to keep them we shall have to have some place to berth them, because a ship that is permitted to lie without maintenance ceases to be a ship.

Admiral King. The study of the post-war Navy perhaps has proceeded a little further than you might gather. We have it pretty well blocked out, but it is not in final form and it is not going to be in final form until we know what the national policy is to be for the defense of the United States, for the defense of the Western Hemisphere, and what commitments the United States may have in respect to the maintenance of world peace. For the Philippines, there has been delivered to the Secretary of State with the approval of the President, a request for firm options on a number of locations in the Philippine Islands. We have also blocked out what we need elsewhere in the Pacific to maintain peace as well as for our own defense. We have a similar group of locations in the Atlantic and for the Western Hemisphere. There is still another group of shore establishments in the continental United States which should be kept in commission.

Universal Military Training

As to the fleet, I would like to bring in at this point that the fleet of the future, that is, the post-war fleet, we expect, of course, will be manned by voluntary enlistment, as it was pre-war. If the universal military training bill goes through there will be not only the active Navy but also what may be called a training Navy large enough to top off those people in their year's training. We don't pretend to do anything but train those people. What there may be in the way of increased health or education or better discipline when they return to the civilian status, you can call byproducts. I sometimes prefer to call them dividends, but the primary objective is naval training and that only.

Now, universal military training has a part in the question of the two reserve categories; the first reserve is where the ships will be partly manned and the second reserve on a maintenance basis. The program of universal military training will, in case of national emergency, enable us to put both these reserve categories back into commission within the shortest possible time.

Disposition of Surplus Ships

I think it would be appropriate to say, Mr. Chairman, we are very much concerned lest we be called upon to retain too many ships for the post-war Navy because that will require funds to be granted by the Congress and we want to be very sure that the ships that we retain, whether in active service or reduced commission or out of commission are only those that will have real combat value. The maintenance of those out of commission will come to a very considerable amount. So I think you can say we are concerned that we do not have too large a post-war Navy, especially of ships that are out of commission. There will be a large number of ships that we should dispose of. Those will be those of least value, whether they are over-age, or not worthy of repair, or outmoded. They are what might be called surplus.

Mr. Forrestal. It might be well, Admiral, to point out there that we are driving these ships at a rate and under a pressure that no fleet of the world was ever driven before.

Destroyers that were designed under normal conditions to be overhauled after 40,000 miles have been at sea for 250,000 miles and are still going. They are ships that when they were in what is called active duty would normally be under way 30 per cent of the time and have been under way 75 per cent of the time.

Senator Overton. If we reduce the Navy to the extent that presumably you indicate; that is, by obsolescent ships going out of commission and those that are beyond repair and those that for other reasons would not be combatative ships, by roughly what percentage would that reduce our naval strength?

Admiral King. Current naval strength? It would be at least 30 per cent.

Admiral Horne. It would reduce it from about 12,000 ships of combatant, auxiliary, amphibious, patrol, mine, and distinct craft types down to about half that number.

Officers

Mr. Forrestal. The problem of getting officers for this post-war Navy will be just as important as the provision of the Navy itself and the R. O. T. C. program is designed to supply a part of that officer demand.

Senator Walsh. Young officers?

Mr. Forrestal. Yes. I know that you gentlemen are aware that the solid corps of men that built this Navy, that made it possible to fight this war, came out of the Naval Academy. That was a very moderate-sized corps, 7,000 line officers. Certainly, we shall need a very much larger number of men for the fleet we are talking about. We cannot begin too early to get the young men we want, and the best possible source in the history of the Navy and in its experience has been out of the R. O. T. C. colleges.

Post-war Personnel

Admiral Horne. We will need universal military training. We will, because while we can keep our people for the duration of the war and for 6 months thereafter, it is going to take many months to lay up these ships. You will have to have many new men coming in when men are released because their time will be up. Also, you need younger men coming in as the older men go out. In addition to that, you simply need new blood. You have to have a freshening process.

Attrition in Pilots

Senator Walsh. What is your percentage of attrition?

Admiral Ramsey. The pilots' attrition figure will run about 10 per cent per year. The attrition of the planes will vary materially over periods of time depending upon the intensity of the operation, and it will vary with the type of airplane.

I do not think it is disclosing a secret to say that our fighting type of airplane, Senator, suffers the greatest attrition, because they are the most active, and they are the fellows who are in the close combat, so we have a relatively high loss of that type. Our fighting airplanes suffer the most. The attrition may run as high, in intensive fighting, as 14 per cent per month.

Military Engineers Elect

The annual meeting of The Society of American Military Engineers was held in Washington, D. C., 14 May.

Announcement was made of the election of a President and two Vice Presidents for the ensuing year, and of six Directors, to serve for three years. The election was conducted by mailing ballots to all voting members. Those elected are:

President: Brig. General W. H. Rose, Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief of the Readjustment Division.

Vice Presidents: Rear Adm. Henry Williams, Assistant to the U. S. Maritime Commission, Chairman of the Shipyard Disposal Committee, and Brig. Gen. John W. Oehlman, Director of Inspection for the District of Columbia.

For Directors: Rear Adm. L. O. Colbert, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Mr. G. G. Greulich, Consulting Engineer for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; Brig. Gen. Warren T. Hannum, Director of the Department of Natural Resources for the State of California; Mr. Arthur W. Herrington, Chairman of the Board of the Marmon-Herrington Company; Col. William Kelly, President and Director of the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, President of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company.

The Gold Medal for the most conspicuous and meritorious service to the Society was presented to Mr. Burton J. Bell, Senior Paving Engineer for the South Atlantic Division, U. S. Engineer Department.

The Toulmin Medal for contributing the best article published in *The Military Engineer* during 1944 was presented to Lt. Col. Walter C. Carey, Chief of the Inspection Division, New Orleans District, U. S. Engineer Department.

BUY WAR BONDS

Quarters Allowances (Continued from First Page)

Agency as well as projects operated by the Army and Navy.

"This decision adversely affects the large numbers of officers in the Washington Area living in Defense Homes Corporation housing, such as Fairlington, McLean Gardens and other projects, as well as thousands of officers dependent on such housing throughout the country. Furthermore an unknown number of officers are liable, as a result of the decision, retroactively for the rental allowance paid to them while they have occupied such housing. Thus these officers are faced with the dilemma of having to find a new dwelling in war congested areas, or if they remain of paying the customary rent, while at the same time being denied their rental allowances.

"It is believed that when Congress failed to extend the privilege of occupancy of defense housing to officers senior to captain of lieutenant, it did so in the belief that such senior officers could afford to rent privately-owned housing and pay the prevailing commercial rents. However, in most cases, ability to pay does not necessarily mean that a dwelling of any type can be rented at all. As a practical consideration, the experience has been that the large public housing projects are the most cooperative in seeking to accommodate military and naval personnel.

"Furthermore, the number of officers advanced to rank above that of lieutenant is increasing, so that application of the restriction is operating against a larger number of commissioned personnel. Thus officers who occupied such defense housing prior to promotion above the eligible ranks, are confronted upon advancement with the necessity of relocating their families. Actual hardship and possible separation from their families are caused such personnel in areas where no other housing is available and it becomes necessary to relocate outside the locality beyond reasonable commuting distances.

"The proposed legislation would also apply to two other categories of housing operated by the Navy. These are (1) facilities of a transient type, such as hotels leased or otherwise acquired by the Navy, and (2) the so-called 'Homes' housing constructed with funds from the appropriation 'Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.' Because of the rapid turnover in occupying the former type of facilities, the administrative procedures necessary to check rental allowances would add tremendous burdens on the fiscal officials of the armed forces and would require the employment of large numbers of additional personnel. By a provision in the Act of April 1944 (Public Law 289, 78th Congress), the Congress authorized the occupancy of temporary housing on a rental basis for periods not exceeding 90 days by transient personnel. However, no similar protection is afforded personnel in a permanent status temporarily or permanently occupying such quarters.

"Temporary remedial legislation was adopted in the 'Military Appropriation Act, 1945' (Public Law 374, 78th Congress) section 21 of which reads as follows: 'During the fiscal year 1945 occupancy of Government facilities under the jurisdiction of the military Establishment on a rental basis by personnel of the Services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 or by their dependents shall not deprive such personnel of many allowances for rental of quarters.'

"A similar provision applicable to the Navy appears in the 'First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945' (Public Law 529, 78th Congress) under the heading 'Navy Department' sub-heading 'General Provision' reading as follows: 'For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental quarters.'

"The bill is permanent legislation, in substitution for, and in clarification of, existing temporary authorizations."

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Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 967. To authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 646. To provide for the advancement to rear admiral of Capt. Edward Macauley, USN-Ret. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H.R. 2896. To provide for the advancement to the rank of admiral of Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, USN-Ret. Reported by House Naval Committee.

S. 645. To suspend until 6 months after the present wars the requirement that as a condition for ordering an officer to shore duty the Secretary of the Navy must determine that the employment of the officer on such duty is required by the public interests and shall so state in his order. Reported by House Naval Committee.

S. 467. To reimburse Maj. Malcolm K. Beyer for loss of clothing and personal effects by fire at the CCC camp, Breeze Hill, Wawayanda, N. Y., 3 April 1937. Passed by House. To President. Signed by President.

S. 560. To reimburse Marine Corps personnel for loss of personal property by fire at Cherry Point, N. C., 3 June 1944. Passed by House. To President. Signed by President.

S. 701. To provide a method of providing for the reduction in rank of temporary generals. Passed by House. To President. Signed by President.

H.R. 3070. Extends existing law authorizing the Secretary of War to promote during the present wars, without professional examination, officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army. Passed by Senate. To President. Signed by President.

H.R. 1701. To provide retirement benefits for enlisted men of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts discharged for physical disability before 30 June 1941, after 20 or more years of service. Signed by President.

H.R. 2625. To extend the provisions of the Draft Act. Signed by President.

H.J. Res. 18. Provides for the centennial celebration of the establishing of the United States Naval Academy. Signed by President.

H.R. 2062. To extend existing law in regard to moral quarantine near military installations. Passed by Senate. Signed by President.

S. 917. Provides for application of existing law, relative to payment and settlement of mileage and travel allowances of officers, to settlement of similar accounts of enlisted personnel. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

H.R. 2907. Navy Appropriation bill. Passed amended by Senate. To conference.

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 984. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H.R. 3193, Rep. Vinson, Ga. To permit waiving of the bonds of Navy mail clerks and assistant mail clerks.

S. 985. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fires at various naval shore activities.

S. 986. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H.R. 3214, Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in the Administration Building at the naval air station, Bunker Hill, Ind., on 28 Dec. 1944.

S. 988. Sen. George, Ga. To safeguard the estates of veterans derived from payments of pension, compensation, emergency officers' retirement pay, and insurance.

S.J. Res. 60. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., and H.J. Res. 185. Rep. Short, Mo. Extending to 6 months after the defeat of Japan the application of the Statute of Limitations in connection with the Pearl Harbor debacle.

H.R. 3180. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To impose restrictions on the disposition of naval vessels and facilities necessary to the maintenance of the combatant strength and efficiency of the Navy. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H.R. 3182. Rep. May, Ky. To provide for a national cemetery in each State and Territory, for the enlargement of existing cemeteries, and for other national cemeteries.

H.R. 3164. Rep. Bolton, Ohio. To establish the office of adviser to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on matters affecting negro veterans.

H.R. 3106. Rep. Ellsworth, Ore. To aid in

providing housing for veterans attending educational institutions.

H.R. 3171. Rep. Price, Ill. To provide for an additional income-tax exemption of \$2,500 for persons who served more than 90 days in the armed forces or were discharged because of injury or disability incurred in line of duty.

H.R. 3173. Rep. McGlinchey, Pa. To permit civilian employees and officers of the Government entitled to retired pay as commissioned officers in the armed forces to choose between a reduction in the rate of their retired pay and a like reduction in the rate of compensation received from their civilian office or position, to conform to the law that provides against double pay from Government sources.

H.R. 3188. Rep. Sheridan, Pa. To include parents through adoption among those persons with respect to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act.

H.J. Res. 191. Rep. Howell, Ill. To provide for the painting of a group portrait of the four Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

H.R. 3200. Rep. Cannon, Fla. To provide that veterans shall not be denied care or treatment in Veterans' Administration facilities for mental or nervous disorders because they have not been adjudged mentally incompetent.

H.R. 3202. Rep. Winstead, Miss. To provide that national service life insurance whether heretofore or hereafter applied for, shall be effective as of the date of application therefor.

H.R. 3205. Rep. Case, S. Dak. Granting a 15 per cent increase in pensions received under any special Acts of Congress.

S. 993. Sen. Russell, Ga., and Sen. McFarland, Ariz. To provide that the retired pay of officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be based on the highest active duty pay received while on active duty under temporary appointment, on condition that their performance of duty under temporary appointment has been satisfactory.

S. 1003. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H.R. 3233, Rep. May, Ky. To permit members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy certain government housing facilities on a rental basis without loss of rental allowances.

S. 1006. Sen. Langer, N. Dak. To provide for the release of enlisted persons over the age of 38 from military or naval service who agree to engage regularly in an occupation or endeavor supporting the war effort.

H.R. 3231. Rep. May, Ky. To remove the limitation on the right of Dental officers of the Army to command.

H.R. 3232. Rep. May, Ky. To extend existing law one year to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States.

H.R. 3234. Rep. May, Ky. To extend existing law one year to authorize the President to requisition property required for the defense of the United States.

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Army and Navy Journal 1173 May 19, 1945

Nuremberg Swastika to U. S.

The bronze swastika of Nuremberg stadium, where Nazi rituals that destroyed Germany were most often performed, fell prize to the American Third Army and will soon be on display in the United States.

It is expected that the trophy will be presented to the Army War College at Washington.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 1160)

2nd Lt. S. E. Chambliss, Jr.	2nd Lt. G. L. Giddings
2nd Lt. C. A. Lundevall	2nd Lt. D. J. Van Dever
2nd Lt. W. J. C. Leslie	1st Lt. L. E. Orcutt
2nd Lt. A. M. Zipse	2nd Lt. K. E. Callahan
2nd Lt. W. J. Hulet	2nd Lt. R. Witt
2nd Lt. D. C. Renick, Jr.	Maj. R. Sewell, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. Bernacchi	2nd Lt. G. H. Hertz
2nd Lt. R. E. Chaney	2nd Lt. Zola Cohen
2d Lt. D. R. Gerhardt	2nd Lt. R. W. McMas-
FO. R. L. Spittler	ter
2nd Lt. G. A. Christie	2nd Lt. C. E. Hibbard
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Maternity Care Provisions

Testifying before a House subcommittee considering the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Bill for 1946, officials of the Children's Bureau pointed out that expectant wives of servicemen who apply for maternity care benefits would receive the benefits of the law even though the husband might be discharged from service during the time of pregnancy.

However, it was emphasized that under current interpretation of the law benefits could not be extended to a wife who made application after her husband has been released from service, and officials urged that increased publicity be given to the maternity program in order that service wives should become acquainted with the importance of early application for care.

Meantime, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, associate chief of the Children's Bureau, pointed out that if the husband is in service, the wife may make application at any time, even after the child is born.

Dr. Eliot also related that there was a general misunderstanding concerning the provisions of the law in that few mothers realized that pre-natal care is also provided for in the measure. At present only about 15 per cent of the applications are for care of the baby; the greater percentage being applications for maternity care.

Honors Gen. Miles

Northfield, Vermont — Norwich University's 126th commencement brought an honorary degree to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of Boston, head of the First Service Command. In conferring the degree, Dr. Homer L. Dodge, Norwich president, presented a citation which read as follows:

Sherman Miles—graduate of West Point in the class of 1905, since then serving in all commissioned grades including his present one of Major General in the Army of the United States, son of an honored soldier, descendant of New Englanders, now the commanding general of the First Service Command upon whom rests the responsibility for the safety and security of the New England States in this time of war, a soldier who has served with honor and distinction in three branches of the Army, the Cav., Coast Artillery, and Field Artillery, and as military attaché in the Intelligence Service of the United States, an officer recognized by high awards from our own and other governments for his outstanding service in war, able administrator and distinguished soldier who has lived up to the finest traditions of the armed services of our country—Norwich University confers upon you the degree of Master of Military Service.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The report of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation for Post-War Taxation to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, made public 11 May, recommends several immediate changes in the operation of taxes affecting business. No reduction of any tax rates, corporate or individual, was recommended by the Joint Committee.

An estimated \$5,700,000,000 would be made available to business in the next two years through tax refunds and exemptions for reconversion and post-war expansion. The report emphasized that expansion will continue to be a danger during the period of the Pacific war and that tax reductions at this time might be an important factor in starting inflations since they might increase the demand for civilian goods and services already in excess of limited production.

With the exception of an estimated \$160 million of excess profits tax exemptions the proposed business stimulant does not intend to reduce ultimate tax liabilities. It seeks, according to the report, to improve the cash position of business rapidly in place of the gradual change which would take place under the present law.

President Truman 15 May told his press conference that there could be no possible tax reduction until the entire war is over. Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee, believing that Congress should immediately enact legislation to provide for reductions in both corporate and individual taxes on 1946 income, even if the war against Japan lasts for another year, said the broader studies now being made by the Joint Committee will be continued.

This year, with partial reconversion already under way, the sales of farm equipment in the domestic market may approach the record of 1941. Farm machinery and equipment production, including output for the export market, advanced from \$560 million in 1940 to \$750 million in 1941. The 1936-1939 average was \$508 million.

A rise in demand deposits of \$343 million was recorded in the condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks in 101 leading cities for the week ending 9 May. A decrease of \$583 million in United States Government deposits also was shown. Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans declined \$48 million in New York City and \$75 million at all reporting member banks. Borrowings declined \$59 million.

Col. Harrell Assigned

Colonel Howell Harrell, Director of Supply at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot, has been designated Deputy to the Commanding General for Operations.

BUY WAR BONDS

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

As Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Maritime Commission Chairman and War Shipping Administrator, asserted that notwithstanding the victory in Europe "there will be no lesser demand for ships, or for men to sail them," celebration of Maritime Day 22 May brought tributes from military and naval leaders who praised the work of the Merchant Marine in delivering war goods to the battlefronts.

Meantime, from the House Naval Affairs Committee came additional acknowledgement of the Merchant Marine's outstanding service as favorable reports were returned on bills which would authorize the President to advance Vice Admiral Land to naval constructor with the rank of admiral on the retired list as proposed in H. R. 2896; and at the same time approved S. 646, which would raise Capt. Edward Macauley, USN-Ret., Deputy War Shipping Administrator, to the rank of rear admiral on the retired list.

Chairman Vinson said, "It is appropriate in view of the continued performance by Admiral Land of eminent services in the prosecution of the war, that further recognition be given him. It is due in no small measure to the achievements of the Merchant Marine, under his guidance, that our forces have been able to achieve their splendid record in this war."

"America's Merchant Marine has carried out its war mission with great distinction, and has demonstrated its ability to meet the challenge of redeploying our full power to the Pacific," declared General of the Army George C. Marshall, in a Maritime Day statement, while Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King said: "The armed forces, with the help of the Merchant Marine, have pushed the fighting 5,000 miles west. Together, they'll go the rest of the way."

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower said of the Merchant Marine: "Their contribution to final victory will be long remembered; and from Pacific

Fleet Headquarters, Fleet Admiral Nimitz added: "To move great quantities of war materials from principal sources of supply across 6,000 miles of ocean to battlefronts in the Far East is the formidable task now confronting our merchant fleet. We are confident it will be done quickly and efficiently." Recalling the Merchant Marine's participation in "every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima," General Alexander A. Vandegrift declared: "We know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself."

Maritime Service Commandant

Appointment of Commodore Telfair Knight, USMS, as Commandant of the United States Maritime Service, to succeed Rear Admiral A. B. Randall, USN-Ret., who is retiring from active service after a distinguished naval career, was announced this week by Admiral Land.

In his new assignment, Commodore Knight, who is also Assistant Deputy Administrator for Training of the WSA, will be charged with direction of a program for the training and licensing of personnel to operate the merchant fleet. The WSA disclosed this week that since Pearl Harbor 23,829 officers, 4,256 radio operators, and 104,069 unlicensed seamen in all ratings have been trained by the USMS.

Gets Planes in Both Oceans

The War Shipping Administration revealed yesterday that anti-aircraft gunners aboard the Liberty ship Morrison R. Waite had accounted for three Jap planes and two "probables" in a Philippines action recently, to add to a war log which previously could cite action at the Anzio beachhead where one of six German planes was shot out of the air. The gun crew aboard the Liberty is under command of Ens. Irving M. Goldstein; while Capt. F. F. Boyd, jr., of San Francisco, is the ship's master.

Every officer who may find himself in the Pacific should begin now to learn all he can about Tropicalization and the preventive maintenance services that go with it. Be prepared to tell your men what it's all about.

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\$23½ Billion Navy Bill

The Senate on 15 May passed the Navy Department Appropriation bill providing a total of \$23,603,775,868 for the fiscal year 1946.

The following increases over the House bill, as recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, were approved by the Senate:

Miscellaneous expenses—\$1,250,000.
Naval War College—\$18,731.
Newport, R. I. training station—\$115,200.
Lakt Seneca (Sampson), N. Y. NTS—\$3,000,000 (to keep station in operation during 1946).

Libraries—\$122,804.
Ordnance and ordnance stores—\$180,000,000.
Transportation and recruiting—\$20,000,000.
The Senate also approved the following decreases in the bill:

San Diego, Calif., NTS—\$405,000.
Great Lakes, Ill., NTS—\$400,000.
Port Deposit, Md., NTS—\$838,000.

Also approved were committee endorsed amendments as follows:

An amendment designed to permit patients in hospitals to retain ownership of products they produce as part of their occupational therapy treatment.

To permit appropriations for public works to be made available for the erection of a field house at the Naval Academy at a cost of \$1,500,000, including acquisition of land and accessories.

Field House for Annapolis

In justification for the new field house for the Naval Academy, the committee stated:

"In 1903 the Naval Academy had 823 students. At the present time they have approximately 3,400 students. In addition, the gymnasium is used by 600 postgraduate students. This building constitutes the only facility at the Naval Academy for inside physical training. An appropriation for this building has been recommended by the Board of Visitors to the academy for several years past, and the Congress heretofore has authorized, after hearings before the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees, the construction of such a building. While other buildings are necessary at the academy, this, in the opinion of the Navy, is the most important and pressing need at this time.

"A new field house would be available, also, for use by the 600 naval officers who are at the postgraduate school, and the 600 officers who are attached to the administrative and educational departments of the academy. Furthermore, this building would give an opportunity for indoor drills during the winter season, there being at the present time no proper facilities for these drills at the academy.

"The proposed field house could be used temporarily for assembling purposes and assist in relieving what is also a pressing need at the academy—the building of an auditorium. At the present time there are not facilities enough to take care of the visitors at the graduation exercises at the academy, and this field house would make it possible to hold the exercises in a hall that would accommodate everybody."

The only committee amendment rejected by the Senate was that to knock out of the bill the old standing provision against the use of stop watches or other time-measuring devices on job work or the use of premiums or bonuses to speed up work. Senators recalled that the amendment originally was placed in the bill in 1915 to prevent the installation of the Taylor system of so-called "speed-up" of working men.

In presenting the bill, Senator Overton explained that the largest single item is pay of personnel, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, amounting to \$7,000,000,000 or 29 percent of the total.

Post-war Navy

Senator Overton spoke strongly for the retention of a strong Navy after the war, saying:

"It would, in my humble judgment, be an egregious blunder on the part of our Nation if after the conclusion of hostilities we did not retain the combatant force of the mighty Navy that will have accomplished so much, starting with so little, in bringing, under divine guidance, victory to American arms in the west and the east.

"I fervently hope that international arrangements that will insure the peace and tranquility of the world will be agreed to and lived up to. But, Mr. President, if they are not, or if they fail of their sublime purpose, we shall have to rely in the future upon the strength of our naval and air forces, as well as upon a mighty reserve force trained and equipped to spring to arms upon the sounding of the tocsin of war. To the consummation of this cardinal prerequisite to national

safety we should embark upon a program of compulsory military service.

"Mr. President, we shall have largely wrought, fought, and won in vain, if we do not retain under our own control and ownership the strategic islands in the Pacific and Southwest Pacific which we have captured from the Japanese Empire through the blood and sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of young Americans, and which are ours by the right of conquest and of occupancy."

Reduction of Generals

By the signing of S.701 by the President, the War Department can start putting into effect its plan for reducing the rank of officers who now are temporary general officers. The capitulation of Germany has made this possible sooner than was expected, and an early transfer of officers from Europe to the Pacific is looked for, many of such officers having to accept reduction in grade en route because of there being a surplus of officers for certain commands now that the European war has been finished. However, no Regular officer can be reduced below his permanent grade.

The purpose of the enacted law is to make it unnecessary for the War Department to reduce general officers to their permanent grades and then to submit nominations in lower temporary generals' grades.

According to reports from the Military committees of the Senate and House, officers to be reduced in rank will be allowed to hold their temporary grade while on leave in the United States, and the reduction in grade would occur en route before they reach the command appropriate to the rank they will hold.

Gen. Doolittle to U. S.

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, has been succeeded in that command by Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, who has been commander of the Eighth Air Force's Second Bomber Division and previously headed its Fighter Command.

The official announcement stated that General Doolittle was returning to Washington "for a new assignment." While no indications have been given as to his future command, his successful employment of the Eighth Air Force in Europe points to an important Pacific post.

General Kepner is well known for his experiments with stratosphere balloons. He holds virtually every aeronautical rating for both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air aircraft.

Gen. Dalton Killed

Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton, assistant commander of the 25th Infantry Division, has been killed in action, the War Department this week notified his widow, the former Miss Katherine Starbird, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird.

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

SOME of the names on the Searchlight wanted list clear with ease and speed, others remain and are repeated for weeks without result. We are pointing out some of the "lingers" with an asterisk this week, hoping to spur the owners to furnish address information. Inquiries are waiting on these and the others.

Bartlett, Mrs. Wm. R., wife Lt. Comdr.; Acuff, Mrs. Terry, wife Capt.; *Callahan, Mrs. J. W., wife Comdr.; *Chambers, Mrs. George, wife Comdr.; *Cromelin, Mrs. Henry, wife Capt.; *11; Comly, Mrs. S. F., wife Capt.; *23; Davis, Mrs. Anthony, wife Capt.; *Drop, Mrs. Anthony, wife Comdr.; *Griswold, Mrs. W. A., wife Comdr.; *Gaesser, Mrs. Richard A., wife Lt. USMC; *Lyon, Mrs. David W., wife Comdr.; (MC); Lyons, Mrs. John, wife Comdr.; Henry, Mrs. George R., wife Lt. C.; Hurd, Mrs. Kenneth, wife Capt.; *Lay, Mrs. James T., wife Comdr.; *Malory, Mrs. Francis, wife Lt. Comdr.; USNR; *Manlove, Mrs. W. M., wife Capt.; *Norman, Mrs. R. G., wife Comdr.; *30; *Quarles, Mrs. P. A., wife Ensign; *Sweetser, Mrs. Willard, wife Comdr.; *26; Troxell, Mrs. Chas., wife Ensign; MacGregor, Mrs. E. J., wife Comdr.; Wilson, Mrs. John M., wife Lt. Comdr.; USNR; *31; Weyler, Mrs. George L., wife Rear Adm.; Wood, Mrs. Hunter, wife Capt.; *25; Smith, Mrs. Douglas, wife Comdr.

Raps Coddling of Enemy

In a definite statement of Army policy concerning the treatment of captured Germans, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower this week asserted that reported incidents of senior United States officers treating Nazis and high German officials on a "friendly-enemy" basis were a "direct violation of my express and long standing orders."

Press and public criticism had been fanned especially by alleged stories of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering's treatment by units of the 7th Army, which later in an official statement denied that Goering had been coddled.

General Eisenhower's statement plainly stated what the Army's attitude toward treatment of the enemy prisoners would be. The text of his message follows:

"My attention has been called to press reports of instances of senior United States officers treating captured Nazi and high German officials on a 'friendly-enemy' basis, the statement said.

"Any such incident has been a direct violation of my express and long-standing orders. Drastic measures have been set in motion to assure the termination of these errors forthwith. Moreover, any past instances of this nature are by no means indicative of the attitude of this Army, but are the result of the faulty judgment of the individuals concerned who will be personally acquainted with an expression of my definite disapproval."

"In the name of this great force, and in my own, I regret these occurrences."

Vets. Adm. Chaplains' Corps

The initial step in setting up a Chaplains' Corps for the Veterans' Administration, members of which will be on duty in the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Administration, has been taken in the selection of the Rev. Crawford W. Brown, of Elgin, Ill., to be "Chief of the Chaplaincy Service." The Reverend Mr. Brown, who is of the Protestant Episcopal faith, has accepted the position and is expected to arrive in June for duty. The perfecting of plans for the functioning of the Chaplains' Corps awaits his arrival.

Travel Instructions

Travel instructions have been modified to allow Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Officers, traveling on per diem orders, reimbursement on per diem basis for up to 90 days while at one temporary duty station. Such reimbursement was previously allowed for 60 days only.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

UPON the return of service personnel from the European theater, The Locators hope to be of great assistance in establishing contact with the families for whom the returnees have greetings or messages of condolence.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives: Mrs. James Y. Adams, (Lucetta), Lt. Col.; Mrs. Kenneth L. Akins, (Mattie Belle), Maj.; (deceased); Mrs. Jack Asterman, (Helen), Maj.; Mrs. S. L. Avis, Lt. Col.; Mrs. William Ball, Col. AC; Mrs. H. H. Bourne, Capt. MC; Mrs. Keith Bowles, Col. FA; Mrs. Potter Campbell, Jr., (Betty), Maj.; Cav; Mrs. Christian Carlson, (Robert), Capt. FA; Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlain, (Helen), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Edwin S. Chiekerling, Lt. Col. AC; Mrs. Charles B. Christian, Maj.; CE; Mrs. Frank J. Dannadick, (Theresa), Lt. or Capt.; Mrs. Charles L. Dasher, Jr., (Helen), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. John G. Davies, General, AC; Mrs. Peter Davis, (Mildred), 2nd Lt.; Mrs. Julian Dayton, (Florence), Col. Inf.; Mrs. Robert Edwards, (Mary), Maj.; (Ret.); Mrs. Clarence E. Fields, Col. CE; Mrs. Seymour Gligoff, (Mildred or Mickey), FO or Lt. AC; Mrs. J. L. Graves, Jr., (Alberta), Col.; Mrs. Charles Hardesty, (Dorothy), Capt. Inf.; Mrs. Edward Harko, (Clare), Inf.; Mrs. Robert C. Hector, (Alice), Lt.; Mrs. John Hamilton Hickson, (Jean Thatcher), Lt. AC; Mrs. William Hogan, (Elizabeth), Maj. Cav; Mrs. Millard F. Horton, (Edna), Lt. Sig. C.; Mrs. James Horton, Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Walter P. Jones, Maj.; Mrs. John Kemble, (Jane), Lt. Col. MC; Mrs. Krentzel, Lt. AC; Mrs. Howard O. MacKay, (Anne), 2nd Lt. Sig. C.; Mrs. Maynard G. Mayer, Lt. CAC; Mrs. John C. McDonald, (Alice); Mrs. John Middleton, (Frances), Col. or Gen.; Mrs. Ralph Nesbit; Mrs. Russell Newberry, Maj.; Mrs. Woodburn Remington, Col.; Mrs. Cyrus Searcy, (June), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Thomas W. Sharkey, Lt. CAC; Mrs. Verral Smith, Capt.; Mrs. Floyd P. Swalia, (Maudie), Maj.; FA; Mrs. Eliot Watkins, (Martha), Col.; Mrs. Rexford E. Willoughby, Col. Cav.

Report on Jap Prison Camps

The American Red Cross, in a special report on Japanese war prisoner camps, said this week that between 12,000 to 15,000 Americans are under internment, with total Allied prisoners in Japanese camps numbering between 75,000 to 85,000. Additionally 60,000 to 70,000 civilians are being held, of whom only about 1,000 are American.

The Red Cross stated that from the autumn of 1942 to the end of 1944, the Japanese moved nearly 40,000 American and Allied prisoners of war from the Philippines, and other southern areas to the north—mainly to camps in Japan, but added that no further transport of substantial numbers of prisoners is now possible. Three-quarters of the American prisoners are being held in Japan proper, while outside of Japan, the Hoten camp, near Mukden, Manchuria, and a camp near Shanghai hold about 1,000 Americans each.

At Camp Hoten, where 1,017 Americans are interned, and Maj. S. H. Hankins is senior officer, a committee of the International Red Cross reported that cold showers were available daily, and that hot baths could be taken twice weekly in summer and every other day in winter. Food was said to be adequate, and corresponded with that furnished the camp guards. Principal items were potatoes and vegetables, although eggs were provided for sick prisoners, the Red Cross said.

Typical meals were: breakfast, cornmeal mush; lunch, vegetable soup; supper, meat and vegetable soup, sweet potato pie, potato cake, soya beans and maize. Camp baked bread was served at each meal, the report said, listing the average weight of the men at 150 pounds.

The Red Cross said further that:

All able-bodied men were working eight hours daily, with rest days on Sunday. Most of them were assigned to factory work, but 75 men were used for camp maintenance. Pay ranged from 20 to 60 sen (\$.05 to \$.15) daily, and was used for purchases from the canteen, open daily from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. The canteen sold tobacco (70 cigarettes weekly per man), sweets, eggs, black tea, combs, and small amounts of canned foods. The canteen profits were utilized to purchase musical instruments, athletic equipment, seeds, and livestock.

Army-Navy Chaplains

The June meeting of the Army and Navy Chaplains of Washington and vicinity was held 15 May at the Continental Hotel, Washington. The chaplains of both services were about equally represented, around 60 being present in addition to the wives of 40 or more of them.

Chaplain Robert D. Workman, the first chaplain to be known officially as the Chief of Chaplains of the Navy, and the first one to have the rank of rear admiral, was present after a four months tour of naval chaplains activities in the Pacific, a tour that covered 20,000 miles. His "off the record" account of his trip was enlightening as to how Navy chaplains "carry on" wherever naval activities are found.

German Fleet

While emphasis on military affairs in Europe almost completely obliterated naval news, an important disclosure this week revealed that only two German warships, the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg are still in sea-worthy condition. Also remaining at German, Danish, and Polish ports are 24 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and about 1,200 small craft. The cruisers are at Copenhagen.

Meantime, from Paris came word of appointment of two ranking naval officers to duty under Admiral Sir Harold M. Burrough, Allied Naval Commander in Chief, for naval control and disarmament. Vice Admiral Robert L. Gormley, USN, will command United States naval ports and bases in Germany, while Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, USN, will be with United States naval forces in France. At Bremen, Captain H. R. Holcomb, USN, will be in charge of the port; and at Bremerhaven, Capt. V. H. Godfrey, USN.

Equipment sent to shops for repair should arrive in condition for repair, not burial. Proper crating and handling will give the material a chance for serviceability.



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